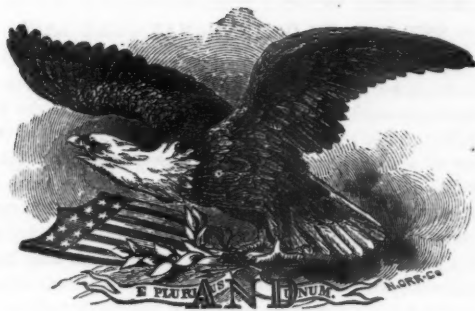


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



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NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

THE recent withdrawal of our Army to Kernstown, five miles south of Winchester, produced a corresponding advance of EARLY to Strasburgh, and thence across the famous Cedar Creek. Without waiting, however, to try the test of a battle, EARLY moved back again to Fisher's Hill. He may possibly use this strong position as a base for future operations. But even could he advance to Winchester, and take that place, he would find it a meagre position for winter quarters, since all the country between him and his railroad base is stripped and desolate. His only hope would be to recover lost prestige by a single coup—an attempt to which SHERIDAN would put insuperable objections.

The change in position of the armies, however, was accompanied by spirited engagements for a day or two; then hostilities subsided into those guerrilla operations which constantly disturb the quiet of the Valley. EARLY, it is said, had heard that SHERIDAN was to detach, temporarily or permanently, a corps from his command. The retrograde movement from Cedar Creek gave additional color to this idea. The enemy, therefore, sent a part of his cavalry to Wordensville, to threaten our right and rear, and to pillage, also, such supplies as could be found. On the 11th, he moved part of his forces briskly after SHERIDAN, whose march to Kernstown we have already described. On the left was ROSSEY's cavalry division, already thrown out in that direction, and on the right was LOMAX's division, which marched to Front Royal, while KERSHAW's infantry division kept the Winchester Turnpike, and arrived at night at Newtown, confronting SHERIDAN's position at the next point, Kernstown. Some reconnaissances, attended with unimportant skirmishes, were made the same night by the enemy's cavalry.

The next day, Saturday, the 12th, our entire cavalry force moved out to reconnoitre the enemy's new position. MERRITT's division took the turnpike, with CUSTER's on his right, and POWELL's on his left, the latter striking off on the road to Front Royal. POWELL soon after noon was beyond the Opequan, holding the pike. About the middle of the afternoon, he sent forward one brigade, which encountered LOMAX near the small village of Nineveh, and skirmished with him. A second brigade was then sent forward, and the first drawn into line. The enemy at once rushed forward on a determined charge, but was met and checked by our men, who advanced in turn, and after a brisk encounter, drove him, and pursued him a long distance towards Port Royal. In this affair we captured two cannon and caissons, two colors, over 150 prisoners, including 20 officers, and some horses. Several of EARLY's officers also, including Lieutenant-Colonel MARSHALL, were killed. Our total loss was less than 30, while the enemy's was probably greater. The enemy's division consisted of about ten regiments.

On the right, CUSTER was moving down the Middle Road and the one between that and the turnpike, while MERRITT took the turnpike. CUSTER

skirmished briskly all day, moving slowly but steadily back to Cedar Creek. Our losses were in CUSTER's division about 50 in killed and wounded, including Colonel HULL, killed. The division captured 20 or 30 prisoners, and lost from 130 to 150. MERRITT had a similar experience of constant skirmishing, with a loss of about 40 men killed and wounded. He did not advance far, however, finding KERSHAW's division in his front, and superior to his own. In a word, therefore, our cavalry had pressed the enemy, without forcing a general engagement. At night, it retired towards its old position, having completed the reconnoissance. It is probable that the enemy's cavalry was also engaged in reconnoitering, when ours encountered it. That night the enemy retired across Cedar Creek, and carried his whole army back to Fisher's Hill, as our cavalry discovered on the following morning. The enemy's movement seems to have been a reconnoissance, and his withdrawal commenced on the afternoon of the 12th, during the cavalry skirmishing. Our cavalry have since reconnoitered to Strasburgh, ascertaining that the enemy's main force is either at New-Market again, or, at all events, not nearer us than Fisher's Hill. His entire army did not equal 15,000 men, and it had received no reinforcements, except a few poorly-equipped recruits. Our loss in the cavalry corps was about 250 men, of which the majority were prisoners. The enemy's report is that ROSSEY drove our forces back, inflicting a greater loss than he suffered, and capturing 200 prisoners. In effect, as we have said, the enemy's losses were slightly heavier than ours, and he was driven from his ground, leaving two cannon and some wagons behind him.

Since EARLY's withdrawal, our cavalry have held the country to Cedar Creek, and have reconnoitered beyond the Creek, meeting and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. There have been many guerrilla attacks also in our rear, between Winchester and Martinsburgh. On the 16th, Sergeant SCHAFFNER and 15 men were attacked by MONTGOMERY's company of MOSBY's men, near the Opequan. SCHAFFNER was killed, six of his men killed and wounded, and the rest captured; but afterwards recaptured by the Fifteenth Michigan. The enemy reports that, on the 10th, KINCHELO's partisan rangers wounded and captured several of our cavalry scouts. On the 17th, a detachment of POWELL's division found, on reconnoitering, that LOMAX was between Milford and Luray. A few prisoners were captured by us the same day, among them Captain HOBSON. On the Martinsburgh Turnpike, on the 15th, several of our soldiers were killed by guerrillas; and, on the next day, 25 of our cavalrymen were surprised by guerrillas, two killed, two wounded, and the rest captured. Similar encounters take place frequently in the Valley, where MOSBY's men have large liberty. The enemy reports that MCNEILL captured 23 of our men on the 1st inst., in Hampshire county,—two or three men also being killed and wounded in the encounter on each side. On the 18th, it is reported, Captain BLAZEAR, with about 60 men, was defeated by guerrillas, and most of his men captured. The fact that a few guerrillas have crossed the Potomac has caused the formation of militia companies in some Pennsylvania border towns. In spite of the guerrilla incursions, the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester is nearly completed, and will soon transport supplies. The Manassas Gap Railroad, after laborious construction, seems to have been torn up again. Both EARLY's and SHERIDAN's armies are now looking for winter quarters.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE war in Missouri has undoubtedly come to an end. In an official dispatch, elsewhere published, General SANBORN explains that the battle of Newtonia was the last effort of the enemy to check our pursuit, and, beyond that, his flight was hopeless and irremediable. General CURTIS says that PRICE crossed the Arkansas River under the fire of our guns. There is a very noticeable difference of opinion between these two generals, with regard to the policy of the pursuit, and a criticism launched by the former will undoubtedly provoke comment, if it provoke nothing else. But, one thing is very clear, that PRICE is fairly expelled from his October haunts in Missouri, with little prospect of returning thither again. The battle of Marais des Cygnes, fought and gained by PLEASANTON, was decisive in its effects. PRICE may, indeed, venture again across the Arkansas; but he will hardly be so strong as in the raid now ended.

Since the campaign is over for the present, it will not be improper to set forth an accurate statement of the enemy's strength in the two adjoining departments of Arkansas and Missouri. These forces comprise the troops of PRICE and MAGRUDER. PRICE's army consists of 12,910 men, chiefly composed of cavalry and mounted infantry, apportioned as follows:—

MARMADUE's division.....	5,000
FAGAN's ".....	4,240
SHELBY's ".....	6,670
Total.....	12,910

MAGRUDER's force consists of 22,930 men, apportioned as follows:—

INFANTRY.	
WALKER's division.....	4,000
ONE-CHILL's ".....	2,500
POLIGNAU's ".....	3,500
PARSON's ".....	3,880
Total.....	13,880
CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY	
MAJOR's division.....	3,700
GANO's ".....	2,500
LOGAN's brigade.....	700
PIERSON's ".....	1,250
GRIFFIN's detached regiment.....	500
Total.....	9,050

The total forces of PRICE and MAGRUDER are therefore 35,840 men. Their artillery consists of 80 pieces, of which PRICE has 18, and MAGRUDER 62. But the effective strength of this force, after PRICE's late operation, cannot amount to more than 25,000 or 27,000 men. Of our own forces, without particularizing, it may be said that they amply outnumber those of the enemy. The portion of the Nineteenth corps left in charge of General REYNOLDS, was at the mouth of White River early this month.

Our latest advices from Missouri only confirm what has already been stated. On the 23d of October, Captain WHITE, of the Third Arkansas cavalry, attacked a train of 35 wagons, loaded with plunder from PRICE's army, which had crossed the Arkansas. After four hours' fighting, he captured the whole train, with 200 horses and \$11,000, dispersing the wagon-guard. His loss was 7 killed and 9 wounded, while that of the enemy was much greater. A train of over 100 wagons with a heavy escort and a section of artillery, left for Fort Smith on Monday, the 31st of October. General HERRON and staff followed, two days later, with a cavalry escort of 500 men.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S AND OTHER OPERATIONS.

WE give a very full account, in another place, of what has thus far revealed itself in regard to General SHERMAN's movement. We have preferred to refrain heretofore from any reference to such information as we have received as to the purpose and direction of General

SHERMAN's eastward march, and have not indulged in speculations upon it. We hope, however, to record it as it passes into history. Our latest accounts, received through Southern sources, announce that he was near Macon, and that a portion of the Georgia Legislature had been captured at Griffin by our cavalry. Augusta and Milledgeville were also being threatened by a column from SHERMAN's army. General THOMAS is still watching the movements of BEAUREGARD and HOOD, who appear to be somewhat undecided as to what direction they will take. At last accounts, HOOD was in the neighborhood of Tusculum and Florence, Alabama, while BEAUREGARD was reported to have moved in the direction of Corinth, Mississippi.

The Rebel General BRECKINRIDGE, assuming the command in person in East Tennessee, has retrieved the disaster which General VAUGHAN suffered at the hands of General GILLEM on the 29th October. Reinforced by the return of absentees, and the arrival of new recruits, he attacked General GILLEM on the night of the 13th near Bull's Gap, and, defeated him; our cavalry gave way in the greatest confusion, a large number throwing away their arms in their flight. General GILLEM lost all his artillery, one battery, and his trains and baggage. Owing to the darkness his casualties were small, 220 being the total reported. The following account of the affair, in a dispatch from General LEE, dated November 16th, is substantially confirmed by the advices from Louisville:—

"General BRECKINRIDGE reports that on the night of the 13th inst., he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat. About one o'clock on the 14th inst., with VAUGHAN's and DUKE's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, and ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured."

After this affair General GILLEM retreated to Knoxville where he arrived on the 20th. The repulse of GILLEM has excited some apprehension for the safety of Eastern Kentucky, and General BURBRIDGE is concentrating his troops beyond Lexington. General BRECKINRIDGE has assumed the air of a conqueror in East Tennessee, issuing a proclamation granting protection to all who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.

In the Armies of the Potomac and James, all has been quiet during the week, and the troops have had an opportunity for rest in anticipation of the feast which the good people of the North have been so liberally preparing for their Thanksgiving. General GRANT has improved the opportunity for a flying visit to New York, returning to the Army again early the present week.

From North Carolina we have the report, through Rebel sources, of the evacuation of Washington, and its occupation by our troops.

The newspapers inform us that Captain JAMES L. FISKE, commander of the Government expedition to Montana, to protect emigrants to that region, has returned to St. Paul. The expedition was organized at St. Paul last spring under command of Captain FISKE, and consisted of a party of emigrants, a guard of soldiers, and a corps of men to take care of the Government property, drive teams, &c. The train consisted of about 100 wagons. After crossing the Missouri river the expedition was furnished with an escort of 50 cavalry, and proceeded safely until they reached the "Red Buttes," where they first met with hostile Indians, and one of the emigrants was killed. The Indians then followed the train for three days, their number apparently increasing every day, three hundred being counted at the last. It was a continual running skirmish. On the second day some of the emigrants accompanying the expedition poisoned two or three boxes of bread with strychnine, and left it where it was found by the Sioux, and, as was afterwards ascertained, 100 Indian men, women and children were killed by the "stratagem," as it is called in Captain FISKE's account. In the skirmishes with the Indians, eight soldiers, three guards, and one emigrant were killed, and two men were wounded. It is estimated that over a hundred Indians were killed, not reckoning those killed by poison. We are uninformed as to the amount of responsibility which rests upon Captain FISKE for the barbarous method of dealing with the Indians which was resorted to by the accompanying emigrants. It is a case which should have military investigation, that the guilty parties may obtain summary punishment, and the honor of our arms be vindicated.

THE SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THERE is a very common misconception of the origin of international law which often appears in the discussion of questions which have arisen during the existence of the Rebellion. The question being of the legality in view of that law of some public action, many persons seem to think it sufficient, in justification, to produce some one or more instances in which similar acts have been done, by the representatives of some national authority, for which no apology has been made or redress given to States which may have suffered by such acts; as if it were a maxim of international law that any act may be done by a nation, though to the injury of another, if it has ever been done before by any one nation, without apology or redress to the State which may have been aggrieved.

This arises from a mistaken notion of that custom from which international law is in a great measure derived; or from an erroneous conception of a precedent in international law; and this error comes from assuming too strict an analogy between custom and precedent in international law and these elements in municipal law.

The misconception also prevails, though less apparently, as to the nature of these elements in the municipal law. They are properly called a source of this law. But precedent or custom is not, as so many persons imagine, merely that which those living under law have been in the habit doing. It is that which they may have done with the sanction, express or implied, of the judicial power of the State. We may say that where that sanction is implied, there is custom, and that where it is express, there is precedent.

By a statute in the reign of GEORGE I., called the Black Act, any Hundred, a subdivision of a county, in which any of the felonies declared in the act should be committed, was liable to make satisfaction in damages at the action of the party injured. It is told that the Hundred in which Gad's Hill lies, on the outskirts of London, having been charged with a loss incurred by a robbery, it was pleaded on their behalf that, time out of mind, it had been common to rob on Gad's Hill. What the further course of pleading in this instance was we are not told. The fault of the plea was that no succession of robberies on Gad's Hill could make a robbery there legal; in view of the fact that, time out of mind, it had been common for the courts to hang for robberies on Gad's Hill. MONTESQUIEU says that the phrase in the beginning of all requests in the courts of certain of the old French provinces was "My Lord Judge, it is customary that in your court," &c., showing that the custom to be ascertained is the custom of the court which administers the law, not of the people upon whom the law acts.

Now, the law acting upon nations as its subjects is not applied by any superior tribunal which may sustain the right of one nation by enforcing the correlative obligation of another. In theory at least, each nation vindicates its own rights by personally enforcing the fulfillment of the corresponding obligation of another, if the moral forces which always give sanction to recognized principles of international law are not sufficient to cause the fulfillment of of such obligation. But a tribunal which may give or withhold this moral sanction of the actions of each particular nation, and thus establish the customary law of nations, is found in the common opinion and verdict of nations in general. This may be expressed in a great variety of forms; as by public manifestos, diplomatic correspondence, treaty stipulations, by precautionary measures referring to possible acts of other powers; also, in an eminent degree, by the judgments of admiralty courts in matters wherein the relations of private persons are affected by international transactions; and lastly, though perhaps not least, by the adoption by courts and other public instrumentalities of the writings of private jurists or publicists, who have discussed questions of public law systematically, and who gather rules for future cases, either inductively from the sources above mentioned, or deductively from axioms already sanctioned by the unanimous approval of all civilized States.

It is therefore not sufficient, on a point of international law, to cite any number of acts as precedents, irrespectively of the consideration whether they have or have not been sanctioned by the great tribunal of opinion above indicated. Strong nations are perpetually violating the rights of weaker States, under pleas of necessity, balance of power, and so forth. But international law is not altered by these violations of its precepts, any more than the municipal law is affected by the many wrongs committed by the rich and powerful for which it fails to give adequate redress.

The North British Review of January, 1863, observes:—

"The dogmas of international law have not the same precision or absolute authority as those of municipal law. They have grown up gradually; they have undergone many modifications. * * * In fact the international code as it exists now, or rather as it existed at the close of the last great European wars, is a mixture of judge-made law and of the law of the strongest, and as such it is not in all its decisions either universally recognized as binding, or interpreted by all nations alike. It is, in truth, a sort of system of compromise which has grown up between the

demands of belligerents and the remonstrances of neutrals."

This sounds very much like saying that the law declared by Great Britain is the right of the strongest, and when she was a belligerent, against the remonstrances of weaker neutrals, could not be the law for Great Britain when a neutral, if it could not also be declared in the right of the strongest. The passage is unblushingly characteristic. It is not true that the precepts of international law are less precise than those of municipal law. Its authority differs not in degree but in kind. It is not true, as here intimated, that the law varies, as between belligerency and neutrality, as the right of the strongest may be joined with either one or the other capacity.

We have of late seen many references to acts of aggression committed by Great Britain, when belligerent, against neutral rights. These acts are to be remembered when claims are made by Great Britain in the name of the law she has herself violated. For, as we have said in a recent number, international law is one of moral, rather than legal force, and the demand of moral right will be weaker in proportion to the disregard of moral obligation. But the protests of neutrals and the condemnation of juridical opinion have reiterated the law, which exists for the advantage or defence of other nations, in spite of these violations. If we follow England's example we must also assume her position, and rely on the law of the strongest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. This volume is a handsome, thin quarto of 72 pages, containing the uniform for Navy officers as prescribed in the Regulations of January 28, 1864. The work is printed on tinted paper, and accompanied with a profusion of illustrations, portraying clearly the form and character of each article of cap and sleeve ornaments, and shoulder-straps, designating rank. At the end is a compendium of the Laws of the United States relating to the Navy, passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress. New York: TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A handy military map of the United States, and of the scenes of the most prominent campaigns in the present war. It is accompanied by a diary of military events in the war from its inception to the beginning of the present campaign. It is in pasteboard covers, and easily carried in the pocket. Washington: HUDSON TAYLOR.

ARIZONA AND SONORA. By SYLVESTER MOWRAY. This is the most full and accurate account of the geography, history, and resources of what is sometimes called the Silver Region of North America, which we remember to have seen. Its author was formerly a lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and, by long residence and travel in Arizona, has made himself familiar with its character. This is the third edition of the work—a fact which shows its value and usefulness. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

HISTORY OF DURYEE'S BRIGADE. By F. B. HOUGH. Here we have an example which might be followed with advantage in many brigades in the Union Army. It is a history of what a single organization actually did and saw, and so far forms a valuable contribution to the records of the Great War of the Rebellion. DURYEE'S Brigade participated in the Virginia campaign under POPE, and the Maryland campaign of McCLELLAN, in 1862. The typographical neatness and style of this volume are commendable. The present edition consists of 300 copies, and is on sale at VAN NOSTRAND'S, New York. A fine portrait of General DURYEE prefaces the volume. Albany: J. MUNSSELL.

HISTORY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH UNITED STATES CONGRESSES—1861-64. By HENRY WILSON. Senator WILSON, in this little volume, presents the full record of recent Congressional measures upon the Slavery question, with candor, simplicity and fairness. Full credit is given to each side in the questions discussed, and the tedious circumlocution of Congressional debates is cut down, to the benefit of the reader. Boston: WALKER, WISE & CO.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Edited by GEORGE P. SAWYER. It is well known that this is the official edition of the Laws of Congress, sanctioned by that body. In fact, it is the only edition worthy of consultation and preservation. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, December, 1864. With the present number commences the 30th volume of this able periodical. Always interesting and lively, it is a very welcome companion to its multitude of readers, and we wish it a long continuance of its remarkable success. In the present number Mr. ABNORR gives a sketch of our military operations in North Carolina. Grouping together all the main features of our occupation of that State, he has furnished a military picture at once brilliant and trustworthy. In fact,

we consider it the most clear, picturesque and accurate statement of the North Carolina operations, and especially of General Foster's expedition to Goldsborough, which has yet been given to the public. He has seized upon the main features of the expedition as they would appear to one participating therein, has given credit where credit was due, and has happily expressed the difficulties and success of our troops. Accurate cuts illustrate the story. Of course, in so general a sketch, some details of the tactics employed are wanting, but the sketch is very well drawn. Such pictures will aid future historians.

We acknowledge with pleasure from Consul-General Hitz, Consul-General of Switzerland, the receipt of an elaborate and interesting pamphlet on the Military System of Switzerland, to which more extended reference may be made in a future number: and also, from Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller of New York city, his annual report for 1863. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS send us a Phrenological head, with all the bumps in a healthy state of development.

On Tuesday, the 8th of November, the truce fleet of Lieutenant-Colonel John E. MULFORD steamed out of Hampton Roads, on one of the most gratifying, if not one of the most important, missions of the war. This fleet, which was to give back to freedom and their homes about ten thousand invalid prisoners of war, comprised some of the largest, swiftest, and best-appointed vessels of the Government transport service. The fleet consisted of the following steamers:—*New York*, flagship of Colonel MULFORD, *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Northern Light*, *Illinois*, *Herman Livingston*, *George Leary*, *Crescent*, *Victor*, *Blackstone*, *Weybossett*, *General Sedgwick*, *Karnack*, *Constitution*, *General Lyon*, *United States*, *Varuna*, and *Star of the South*. Several of these were left behind; the *Varuna* to bring dispatches, and the others to sail directly for New York, having been temporarily detached from Colonel MULFORD's command, for the purpose of conveying troops from the Army of the James to the metropolis. Some of the largest of the transports, the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Northern Light*, and *Livingston*, received their passengers at Point Lookout as early as the 29th ult., and remained with invalid prisoners on board in Hampton Roads from that day until the departure. Though each vessel had a surgeon, and many of them a representative of the Sanitary Commission on board, the mortality on shipboard was noticeably large. On the *Atlantic* there were forty deaths, but she was the first to arrive at Point Lookout, and receive the worst cases from the camps. The deaths were principally from scurvy and chronic diarrhoea. The entire number of deaths up to the time of the fleet's arrival at Port Royal was one hundred and two.

On Saturday, the 12th, the *Livingston*, the *Leary*, and the *New York* went to the point of exchange—a place about midway between Fort Palaski and Savannah. Here they were met by the Rebel steamers *Beauvegard*, *Ida*, *Swan*, and *General Lee*. It was quite dark before the vessels were unloaded and Rebel prisoners transferred. The Rebel boats brought down from Savannah a large number of the "Richmond Ambulance Committee," who were provided with medicines, stretchers, and other necessities in great abundance. The members of the "ambulance committee," as they are termed at Richmond, wore broad orange-colored ribbons upon their hats, on which were printed the words "Committee for our Wounded." They manifested great concern for the comfort of their men, preparing hot coffee for them as they came on board. The latter, of course, seemed overjoyed at the prospect of soon reaching their homes after so long an absence. The transfer of the Rebel prisoners would occupy several days and be followed by the receipt of our prison-worn veterans.

UNDER the influence of the details of the capture of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, the English journals indignantly denounce the affair. The *London Times* says, that the act was most flagrantly lawless, and presumes that the American Government and its citizens will hasten to repudiate it; and that the New York Chamber of Commerce will scruple to forfeit its character by rewarding or justifying the crime committed. The *London Morning Post* thinks that the Federal Government will disown the act, but has some misgivings about it. It thinks that the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by other powers, and that all the maritime powers should enter a protest against it. The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the unlawful seizure of the *Florida* will cause unmitigated satisfaction in New York, although at the expense of the loss of national honor. The *London Morning Herald* believes that events such as these will speedily force European nations to interfere in the American difficulty, for their own security. The *London Daily News* has nothing to say about the matter, and the *London Star* is silent in regard to it.

A DRESS parade of bounty-jumpers took place in Indianapolis a few days since. Over one hundred of them were lashed two-and-two to a long rope, with a herculean African leading the column, and ringing the bell. Each jumper carried a large placard on his back, as an advertisement of his profession. A line of friendly bayonets, on each side, kept off the curious crowd, and the soul-stirring notes of the "Rogue's March," kept time to their tramping feet.

GENERAL GILLMORE ON GUNS AND PROJECTILES.

FROM advance sheets of Major-General GILLMORE's forthcoming "Report on the Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor," we are permitted to make copious extracts in relation to the interesting subjects of guns, projectiles, and fortification. The extracts are made from the portion of the report devoted to "general observations, notes and suggestions." We announced last week that Mr. VAN NOSTRAND had this work in press, and will only add that it will be speedily given to the public:

PARROTT RIFLED GUNS AND PROJECTILES.

There are perhaps no cast-iron hooped rifle guns in general use superior to PARROTT's 10, 20, and 30-pounders (2.9-inch, 3.64-inch, and 4.2-inch bores), considered with regard to all the essential requisites of a good and reliable gun; certainly none apparently more simple in construction, more easily understood, or that can, with greater safety to the piece itself, be placed in the hands of inexperienced men for service. The enormous and constant demand, under which they have been rapidly developed to their present degree of excellence, gives promise of a state of efficiency that will leave little to be desired at no distant future. Much still remains to be accomplished in the manufacture of PARROTT's large rifles (his 6.4-inch and 8-inch calibres especially) before they can be considered as reliable. In another part of this report we will discuss this subject more fully.

PARROTT's projectiles, as now manufactured, are both simple and generally effective. They receive the rotary motion from a ring of wrought iron or of brass set around the base of the projectile, and flush with it. The most serious defects in these projectiles that had to be overcome in the infancy of the invention, were that fully one-tenth of them failed to take the grooves, and consequently took a wild flight, while nearly as large a proportion prematurely exploded, generally before leaving the gun, in consequence, it is believed, of defects in the casting. The causes of both these imperfections are now removed, in a great measure.

PARTICULARS OF PARROTT RIFLED GUNS.

GUNS.	Diameter of Bore.	Length of Gun.	Weight of Gun.	Calibre.
10-pdr.	2.90	70	890	3-pdr. smooth bore.
20-pdr.	3.67	79	1,750	6-pdr. " "
30-pdr. Army.	4.20	120	4,200	9-pdr. " "
30-pdr. Navy.	4.20	96.8	3,550	9-pdr. " "
100-pdr.	6.40	130	9,700	32-pdr. " "
200-pdr.	8.00	136	16,500	8-inch " "
300-pdr.	10.00	136	26,000	10-inch " "

CHARGES AND WEIGHTS OF PARROTT PROJECTILES.*

GUNS.	Charge.	Weight of Projectiles.
10-pdr.	1	9½ to 10½
20-pdr.	2	18½ to 19½
30-pdr. Army.	3½	About 29
30-pdr. Navy.	3½	" 29
100-pdr.	10	80 generally
200-pdr.	16	150 "
300-pdr.	25	250 "

RANGES OF PARROTT'S RIFLES.

GUNS.	Elevation.	Projectiles.	Range.	Time of Flight.
10-pdr.	5	Shell 9½	2,000	6½
10-pdr.	10	" 9½	3,200	10½
10-pdr.	20	" 9½	5,000	21
20-pdr.	5	" 18½	2,100	6½
20-pdr.	10	" 18½	3,350	11½
20-pdr.	15	" 18½	4,400	17½
30-pdr.	15	" 29	4,800	17½
30-pdr.	25	" 29	6,700	27
30-pdr.	15	Long shell 101	4,750	18
30-pdr.	25	" 101	6,820	28
30-pdr.	25	Hollow shot 80	7,150	29½
30-pdr.	35	" 80	8,453	36½

AVERAGE RANGES OBTAINED WITH PARROTT'S RIFLES ON MORRIS ISLAND.

GUNS.	Elevation.	Charge.	Range.
	Deg. Min.	Pounds.	Yards.
300-pdr.	13 30	25	4,290
200-pdr.	11 47	16	4,272
100-pdr.	13 30	10	4,272
300-pdr.	5 12	25½	1,950
200-pdr.	4 12	16	1,750
100-pdr.	4 15	10	1,750

PARROTT's large rifles possess grave defects. The most serious of these we found to be their very unequal and uncertain endurance. Some of our most valuable batteries on Morris Island were disabled by the expenditure of the guns at a very early stage in the operations. The 8-inch rifle in the "Marsh Battery" burst at the thirty-sixth discharge at a constant elevation (except one firing) of 31 deg. 30 min., and at a constant charge of sixteen pounds. The projectile weighed one hundred and fifty pounds.

For the purpose of comparison take two 100-pounders, which burst as follows: one of them at the one hundred and twenty-second round, at 3 deg. 15 min. elevation—the greatest elevation having been 3 deg. 20 min., and the average 3 deg. 18 min.—while the other burst at the eleven hundred and fifty-first round, at 12 deg. 30 min. elevation—the greatest elevation having been 13 deg. 55 min., and the average 13 deg. Ten pounds of powder was the constant charge for both pieces. The projectile weighed eighty pounds.

By far the most remarkable example of endurance furnished by any of our guns, and perhaps the most remarkable on record, was that of a 4.20-inch (30-pounder) Parrott rifle. The following history of the piece is furnished by Captain MORDECAI, chief of ordnance of this department. The gun was cast at the West Point foundry in 1863; its ordnance number is 193; it was mounted on Cummings Point in December, 1863, for the purpose of throwing shells into the city of Charleston; it was placed on a plain wooden carriage manufactured on Morris Island. Sixty-nine days elapsed between the first and last discharges of the

* In our operations before Charleston PARROTT's guns were always fired with the charges and weight of projectile indicated in this table.

gun. It was being fired the four thousand six hundred and sixth round when it burst. There were fired four thousand five hundred and ninety-four rounds with three and three-quarter pounds of powder, and percussion shells of twenty-nine pounds, charged with one and a half pounds of powder, with an elevation of 40 deg.; one round with the same as above except the elevation, which was 49 deg. 45 min.; seven rounds with the same as above except that time-fuses were used, with 40 deg. elevation.

Four rounds were fired with 3½ lbs. of powder; time-fuze, 4½-inch shells weighing 29 lbs., and charged with 1½ lbs. of powder; elevation 2 deg. 50 min.

Of these rounds, 4,253 shells reached the city; 259 tripped and fell short; 10 took the rifling and fell short; 80 exploded prematurely, but none in the gun; and four were fired at Fort Sumter and reached it, the distance being 1,390 yards. The first 2,164 rounds were fired at intervals of 5 minutes, but the firing at that rate was not continuous, 237 rounds being the greatest number fired in any one 24 hours, and 2 rounds the least; the average per day was 127 rounds.

The last 2,442 rounds were fired at intervals of 15 minutes, not continuously, 157 rounds being the greatest number fired in any one day and 7 the least, the daily average being 97 rounds. All the shells were swaged and greased. The gun was cleaned after each discharge, first with a dry sponge and then with an oiled one; it was washed out with water and cooled after every 10 fires. After the gun was loaded, and while waiting to be fired, a canvas cap was placed over the muzzle, to keep out drifting sand, and every care was taken that the gun should be clear from sand and dirt when fired. The vent of the gun was bouched twice during the time it was used. The bouching in use when the gun gave out was somewhat eaten, but very regularly, and not badly, the diameter of vent at the exterior being 25-100 of an inch, and the interior 375-1000 inch. The gun when it burst went into seven pieces; the muzzle and chase back to the axis of trunnions being one piece; that part of the cast-iron reinforce from six inches in rear of the front of the wrought-iron band, with the band, breech and cascade, being a second piece. The metal between these two pieces went into five fragments, two below the axis of gun and three above, one of the latter being quite small and located in front of the trunnions. The fracture within the band took place nearly in two planes, each being perpendicular to the axis of the gun. Three cracks extended back to the bottom of the bore, each along the junction of a land and groove; one immediately to the left of the vent, but not through it; one 1½ inches to the right; and the third 3½ inches to the left of the vent. The locality of the above fracture is at the point where the ring of the projectile rested when the gun was discharged.

The upper side of the bore, over and in front of the projectile when at rest, is much eaten by the gas. In some places along the junction of a land and groove, these gutters are ½ inch in depth and 12 inches long. The surface of both lands and grooves are much guttered, though not deeply. On the lower side, 9 inches from the bottom of the bore, the edge of the lower land is entirely worn away, and this extends forward 12 inches. From 12 inches in rear of trunnions to within 4 inches of muzzle, the grooves are apparently unworn. At the muzzle on the lower side, the land is entirely worn away, down even below the bottom of the grooves. This wearing took place mostly to the right of a vertical plane through the axis of the piece. The diameter of the wrought-iron band at the front is increasing about 375-1000 of an inch, caused by the fragments in escaping from within it. It is presumed that mortar powder was used in this gun, as that was the order. The records are not explicit on this point.

Plates xii. to xxiv., inclusive, exhibit drawings and a brief history of bursted or disabled guns. They were prepared under Captain MORDECAI's direction. So far as could be ascertained from the guns themselves, the foundry and inspection numbers are placed upon the drawings, the former directly above the latter. The record is not full in each case, but as much so as the reports of battery commanders rendered possible. A portion of the fragments of some of the bursted guns were covered up by drifting sand and lost, but enough were preserved in each case to furnish a sufficiently correct idea of the fractures.

By an examination of the plates, it will be seen that, with some of the pieces, the entire breech was blown out, the fracture taking place about one inch in rear of the vent, and in a surface nearly at right angles to the axis of the gun, leaving the wrought-iron reinforce intact upon the other portion of the piece. In other words, the guns were broken square off under the reinforce. This kind of fracture occurred more frequently with the 200 than with the 100-pounders. The surface of fracture, in each case, might be termed conchoidal, with the convexity towards the front. It would be more nearly correct to call it a flat cone, with elements equal in length to the semi-diameter of the gun, and with the apex towards the front, and distant only about one inch from the plane of the base of the cone. Of the six 200-pounders and seventeen 100-pounders which were expended by bursting, four of the former and two of the latter gave way in this manner.

There were several examples of another peculiar fracture, also shown by the drawings, where the guns gave way laterally, just in front of the reinforce, by the blowing out of an oblong piece, which sometimes extended back well under the reinforce, without displacing or injuring the latter, and without causing any cracks or evidences of strain elsewhere. Such a fracture might be assisted, and indeed occasioned, by the bursting of a shell in the bottom of the bore, but it is known that in a majority of the cases which occurred on Morris Island there existed no such initial cause.

One 200-pounder and seven 100-pounders burst in this manner. The 200-pounder was only cracked. The piece did not come off.

As a rule, the wrought-iron reinforce was not broken or split open by the bursting of the gun, but retained its form and dimensions. There were four exceptions to this—viz., one 200-pounder and three 100-pounders. Two of these reinforces split into three pieces, and the others into but two. When the gun broke off under the reinforce, the latter remained intact upon the front or largest piece in all cases except one (a 100-pounder), when it adhered to the breech, and was detached with it, without breaking.

The unequal or uncertain powers of endurance of the Parrott rifled-guns of large calibre (6.4-inch and 8-inch bores) is a matter which should, and doubtless will, command the earnest attention of the inventor and manufacturer. When costly guns become expended, under the ordinary circumstances attending their use in the field, before they have stood one-third or even one-fifth the service expected of them, the cause of the deficiency should be ascertained, and, if possible, a remedy applied. Whether the fault is attributable to practical difficulties necessarily connected with the mode of manufacture, in its application to large guns; to varying or capricious properties in the metal used; to inherent defects in the form given to the gun; or is the resultant of some or all of these several and distinct causes, seems to be a question of some doubt.

The fact that PARROTT'S guns of small calibre (his 30, 20, and 10-pounders) possess sufficient, and indeed, so far as my observation has extended, very high powers of endurance, is one of capital importance, as it confines the defects to the large calibres, and points to practical difficulties encountered in the fabrication as their probable cause, rather than to any fault in the form of the piece, or to the inferior quality of the metal used.

Why are PARROTT'S large rifled-guns far less enduring, as a rule, than his 20 and 30-pounders, particularly the latter? Why are some seriously deficient in endurance, while others possess much more than an average degree of this requisite quality? Is it because the wrought-iron reinforce fails to perform its appropriate functions in all cases? Is there any insurmountable practical difficulty in shrinking it upon the piece with precisely or approximately that degree of tension necessary to secure the maximum strength consistent with such a combination of the metals, and with the form and dimensions adopted for the gun? We know that metals do shrink unequally in cooling, and that it is absolutely impossible to secure exactly the same amount of contraction in equal sized pieces of the same metal, even when manipulated under circumstances to all appearances identical. It is not possible, except in fluid, to heat a piece of metal uniformly through.

A very trifling inequality in the contraction of two hoops would occasion a marked difference in the strain upon the metal of those hoops, and, of course, in their compression of the metal of the guns. In proportion as the tension upon the reinforce approximates to its ultimate strength, is its capacity to sustain tension and relieve the strain upon the gun due to the firing diminished.

It is not, however, to a want of strength in the reinforce that the premature bursting of PARROTT'S guns is to be attributed, for the reason, already given, that that is not where the guns generally fail. The defect has been more prominently exhibited in the cast-iron.

No proof is needed of the premise that, if the wrought-iron hoop is shrunk upon the gun much too tightly, both its strength and that of the cast-iron are injured thereby; while if too loose, it fails to afford the requisite support. In either case the gun would be deficient in endurance.

The breaking in two of the gun under the hoop by a simple fracture at right angles to the axis of the bore, which was a case of frequent occurrence, would seem to indicate either that the strength of the cast-iron had been impaired by undue compression, or, what is more probable, that the gun was not of sufficient thickness to afford adequate longitudinal strength.

Those cases, also quite frequent, where the guns gave way laterally, just in front of the band, by blowing out an oblong piece, would indicate that the band did not extend far enough forward.

My own opinion, based mostly upon personal observation, is that, without materially increasing the weight of the band, it ought to reach about two calibres farther to the front, and terminate in a gradual taper. If the band be made to extend sufficiently far to the front to give the needed support at the place where so many of the PARROTT guns fail, by yielding laterally between the band (as now made) and the trunnions; and if, in addition to this, that part of the gun embraced by the band be made with a very moderate taper towards the breech (say one inch in twenty-five), and the band be then quickly screwed to its position like a nut, by means of machinery, so as to be in a condition to oppose some positive resistance to a longitudinal strain, the strength of these large rifles would doubtless be very much increased. The band should, of course, be screwed on while hot, and should cool with the gun in an upright position. The advantage of a uniform temperature would be secured by heating it in oil. I would suggest that the gun be cast on Major RODMAN'S plan, and that the rifling should be with a uniform twist.

These remarks have been suggested by an actual service experience with these guns, not only extensive and varied, but indeed unsurpassed, and are submitted in the hope that the intelligent attention and well-known skill of the inventor, as well as of other practical mechanics who have made the fabrication of cannon a special study, will be earnestly directed to this matter.

AMES' WROUGHT-IRON GUNS.*

Within the last thirty years, there have been numberless unsuccessful attempts to make good wrought-iron guns of large calibre. Various methods of manipulation have been tried, but, until quite recently, they have all ended in failure, more or less complete. With regard to the small calibres, the efforts have been attended with more success. Wrought-iron field pieces are now in general use in our Armies.

Mr. HORATIO AMES, of Falls Village, Connecticut, is the inventor and manufacturer of a wrought-iron gun, by a process which seems to render the size and calibre of the piece a matter in a great measure independent of the practical difficulties of fabrication.

The gun is formed by welding together, in succession, a series of wrought-iron disks and rings. The disks are used to form the solid portion of the gun at the breech, and the rings that portion containing the bore. The construction of the gun is commenced at the cascabe.

The rings for forming the largest part of the gun are

each compounded of three concentric rings, accurately turned and fitted together. The compound rings are turned to precise shape on their faces before the final welding to construct the gun takes place. The centre, or inner ring, projects slightly beyond the plane of the other two, in order to render certain the perfection of the welding next the bore.

AMES' guns have been put to very severe experimental tests at the Washington naval ordnance yard and elsewhere; none have yet bursted. A rifled 50-pounder, weighing five thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds, calibre 5.1 inches, density 9,671, and tensile strength 66,176, was fired with three and a quarter pounds of powder, and shell and shot weighing thirty-seven and three-quarters pounds. At the sixteen hundredth round the firing ceased, and the official report closes by saying that the firing was discontinued "on account of rapid increase of vent." The vent was not bunched, and no further trial of its endurance was made, so that we are still ignorant of the real merits of the piece. The report upon the trials with this piece contains the following remark:—

"A cast-iron 30-pounder stood two thousand rounds without bursting, the model being the same as the gun made by Mr. AMES." This is calculated to convey the idea that AMES' gun was tested to its limit of endurance, although the record does not show such to have been the case.

Another of these guns, of the same dimensions as the one just mentioned, but bored for an 80-pounder, was tried at the Washington navy yard. The trials stopped at the four hundred and thirty-eighth round, but the gun did not burst.

Another of these 50-pounders (an imperfect one) was tried at the foundry in Connecticut, with the intention to burst it. The following are the reported results. The piece rested on skids eight inches above the ground.

First round, twelve pounds of powder and a one hundred pound ball; second round, sixteen pounds of powder and a three hundred pound bolt; third round, twenty pounds of powder and a four hundred and fifty pound bolt. The gun recoiled from the blocks supporting it thirty feet; bolt went through two mounds of earth ten and twelve feet thick respectively, and then eighty rods beyond.

Fourth round, twenty pounds of powder and a two hundred pound bolt; loaded so that the bolt projected from the muzzle one inch, with the end resting firmly against a block of cast-iron weighing two thousand eight hundred pounds. Gun recoiled sixty feet. The cast-iron block, which was 36 inches by 20 inches by 20 inches, went through a bank of earth twelve feet thick and forty feet beyond.

These severe tests produced no visible effects upon the piece, and did not appear to have impaired its powers of endurance.

The experience of this war, sustained by recent trials in this country as well as in Europe, has developed the fact that no rifle guns of large calibre have yet been made and put into service, possessing sufficient powers of endurance to stand, with certainty, eight hundred, or even five hundred rounds, fired with a service charge of between one-ninth and one-tenth the weight of a solid elongated projectile suitable for the gun.

What the service demands is a gun strong enough to sustain the repeated shock of at least one thousand charges of powder, in as large quantities as can be burned with useful effect behind the projectile, and at any required elevation. If Mr. AMES' claim to have produced such a gun by his peculiar method of forging be verified by trial, its cost (eighty-five cents per pound, based on the prices of 1860), should scarcely be deemed an overruling objection to its general adoption in the service.

The average number of rounds sustained by PARROTT'S 100 and 200-pounders on Morris Island, excluding those in which the bursting could be traced to the premature explosion or breaking of a shell, was three hundred and ten.

The cost per pound of AMES' largest guns is about six times that of PARROTT'S 8-inch rifle. Its calibre is seven inches, and it weighs 19,400 pounds.

COST OF GUNS.*

NAME OF GUN.	Material.	Bore.	Weight.	Cost p'r pound.	Total cost.
Armstrong 10½-inch gun.	Wro't-iron coils in hoops.	in.	lbs.	cts.	\$
Armstrong 110-pdr. gun.	Wro't-iron coils in hoops.	10.5	26,880	33.6	9,000 00
Howitz gun.	Wro't-iron forged solid.	7.	9,184	23.9	2,195 75
Alfred gun.	Wro't-iron forged hollow.	13.	53,845	23.2	12,500 00
Krupp's 15-inch gun.	Cast-steel forged solid.	10.	24,094	20.7	5,000 00
Krupp's 9-inch gun.	Cast-steel forged solid.	15.	33,600	87.5	29,400 00
Beassmer forging.	Cast-steel forged solid.	9.	18,000	56.2	10,125 00
Blakely 12-inch gun.	Cast-steel hooped with steel.	7 to 8	11,200	13.0	1,466 06
Blakely 11-inch gun.	Cast-steel hooped with steel.	12.	40,000	87.5	35,000 00
Blakely 10-inch gun.	Cast-steel hooped with steel.	11.	35,000	78.5	27,500 00
Blakely 120-pdr. gun.	Cast-steel hooped with steel.	10.	30,000	58.3	17,500 00
Whitworth 120-pdr. gun.	Cast-steel hooped with steel.	7.	9,600	62.5	6,000 00
Parrott 100-pdr. gun.	Cast-iron hooped with wro't-iron.	7.	13,440	37.2	5,000 00
Parrott 8-inch gun.	Cast-iron hooped with wro't-iron.	6.4	9,700	12.4	1,200 00
Parrott 10-inch gun.	Cast-iron hooped with wro't-iron.	8.	16,300	14.1	2,300 00
Rodman 16-inch gun.	Cast-iron cast hollow.	10.	26,300	17.0	4,500 00
Rodman 10-inch gun.	Cast-iron cast hollow.	15.	49,100	13.2	6,500 00
Rodman 8-inch gun.	Cast-iron cast hollow.	10.	15,029	9.75	1,463 00
Rodman 8-inch gun.	Cast-iron cast hollow.	8.	8,465	9.75	825 00

BRIGADIER-General John P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from the command of the District of Florida, Department of the South, and ordered to take command of the Northern district, relieving Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers; Brigadier-General E. P. Scammon, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District, and will take command of the District of Florida; Brigadier-General Potter, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Hatch, will resume command of the Hilton Head District.

* From ALEXANDER L. HOLLIS' work, now in press.

† This is the weight and price unofficially reported. The price is probably not far wrong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE ST. ALBAN'S AFFAIR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 19th instant, you say, relative to the St. Alban's raiders, that our Government should at once take the ground that "it is not possible, under the laws of war, to give the character of a belligerent act to this transaction,"—referring to the act of the raiders.

I infer hence, that you lose sight of the fact that if the act of the raiders was an act of war, then the harboring them, or affording them a base of operations, is a flagrant violation of the law of nations binding upon neutrals; or else, you believe there is insufficient proof that the raiders were harbored and furnished a base of operations.

In my mind, the raiders are simply criminals; but if it is decided they are not such malefactors as to be the proper subjects of requisition under our extradition treaty, then as belligerents they have been permitted to make such use of Canadian neutral territory as makes the British government chargeable with a violation of the law of nations. It is more than a violation of the laws of war, since the latter is that law only which exists between the belligerents for the time being.

Now the raiders propose to show that the transaction was originally conceived outside of Canada. What then? Their point d'appui must have been somewhere in Canada. But suppose even that this was not the case,—then their withdrawal into Canada with their booty, and making some point therein a depot for the same, is a use of neutral territory which is violative of the law of nations. It is a stronger case than the using of such territory for the purposes of transit merely.

Canada (or Great Britain) must therefore eject these belligerents (supposing them to be such), or else permit the United States to make the same use of the neutral ground. If she is physically unable to prevent the one belligerent from making such use, the other belligerent may rightfully prevent it. Otherwise the latter has just cause for declaring war against the neutral who has thus furnished assistance to the belligerent whom it favors.

I cite no authorities, presuming that the propositions will not require the proof afforded by precedents.

A.

[Our correspondent will find the points to which he alludes touched upon in an article published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Of all the nations of antiquity we have reason to believe that the Egyptians possessed the best organized army, that is, organized in the modern acceptance of the word. While, however, so much doubt hangs, like a veil, over that portion of the history of Egypt when "Miserable" was in the full flower of its greatness, triumphant by force of arms in remote regions and glorious in riches and general prosperity at home, it is not politic to cite its military organization as a model. Nevertheless, before dismissing the kingdom of the Nile, the writer ventures to assert that, if history can be relied on, the Egyptian Army was better organized, better fed, better paid, better policed, better treated and less cruelly punished in every respect than any army within the succeeding 3,000 years. Compared with the Assyrians and other ancient Asiatic nations, the Egyptians were an eminently merciful people, not merciful as we understand the term, but comparatively so. The sculptures of Nineveh prove that flaying alive and other equally barbarous torments were the customary fate of captives in war among the nations seated on the Tigris and Euphrates. To these cruelties the sovereigns along the Nile presented a marked contrast in their conduct to the unfortunate in arms.

Second to the Egyptian, and first in the opinion of almost every one who has written on military affairs, towers aloft the army organization of Rome down to that period when the sands of Parthia swallowed up the cohorts of CRASSUS, and the forests of Brunswick the legions of VARUS. During the glorious preeminence of Rome's militia, the military punishments were simple but severe, very severe—nay, cruel as they seem to us; but when contrasted with those of the Latin's chief rival, Carthage, and those of their antagonists every where in the known world, they were merciful. It has often been asserted, and it is eminently true, that the early Romans were a religious nation, and real religion, the honest conviction of the heart, is always comparatively merciful.

Among the contemporaneous Gauls, he who came last to the rendezvous was either cut to pieces or thrown living into a fire; mutilation was common at the will of the commander, and the punishments for greater crimes were burning alive or death by some lingering torture. The Greeks, like the Israelites, stoned their delinquents to death. The Romans of the Republic recognized no such barbarous penalties as disgraced the Druidic, Punic or Asiatic peoples.

Meanwhile, among the Romans, scourging was the commonest punishment. The higher officers had power to whip with rods, the centurions with vine sticks. If a soldier caught and held the centurion's vine, he was degraded or cashiered; if he broke it, he was put to death. The Roman allies were whipped, as little boys used to be chastised, with birches. Disobedience of orders involved the penalty of death at the will of the general. Desertion was rewarded with cruel whipping, followed by sale into the lowest grade of slavery. Roman scourging was, it is likely, in no respect so severe as the Austrian or Russian, unless the sentence was flogging to death. In Austria, if the soldier died under the lash, his corpse was to receive the balance of the number of blows not inflicted on his living body. In 1847, sixteen Hungarians were sentenced to run the gauntlet until 6,000 blows were received, and ten others to 100 lashes, all deadly sentences (BARDY, 21 and 26).

* A description, in considerable detail, of AMES' guns, and the method pursued in making them, has already appeared in the public prints of this country, otherwise the information there given would have been withheld.

The punishment for desertion of a post, the colors, or their officers, the loss of arms, theft, false witness, or any crime, however small, upon a third repetition, rendered the criminal liable to the death penalty. It was very common to feed the troops who behaved badly in any way with barley instead of wheat. Corps which ran away under peculiar circumstances were made to lie without the camp, without shelter of any kind, until they recovered their reputation. This rule was adopted and carried out by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS compelled those troops who had proved delinquent at Beneventum to swear that they would never, henceforth, take food or drink unless in a standing posture, except when obliged by sickness to do so (LIVY iii. xxiv., §16, 26).

Others, again, were transported to the most distant and disagreeable fields of operations, and compelled to serve as long as the war lasted, without regard to the expiration of the term of their enlistment. These two last punishments might be worthy of adoption by our own Army. Outrageous punishments were sometimes resorted to, but they were dangerous experiments, as was proved in the case of the Tribune POSTHUMUS, who for putting a soldier to death under a hurdle was himself stoned to death by his own troops (LIVY i. §50, p. 297).

With the Empire flocked in strange gods, stranger ideas, and stranger abominable punishments. Selling into slavery became common. AURELIAN executed a soldier by causing his feet to be bound to the tops of two trees bent down, which trees, being allowed suddenly to fly up, tore the criminal apart. This was a Persian punishment. MARCUS had a Tribune tied to the wheel of a cart and, thus revolving, carried him a day's march. Others were sewed up alive in the bodies of cattle, whose heads were cut off to allow free ingress to the air, that the sufferers within might not suffocate but linger on enveloped in putrefaction, and thus die of hunger. The Emperor CASSIUS had a mast one hundred feet high erected, and then strung it with delinquent soldiers, like onions on a bunch. Fires were then kindled around it, and the pendant culprits gradually smoked and roasted to death. Throughout Roman history, the selection of individuals by lot to suffer as an example, sometimes one out of five, one out of eight, one out of ten, one out of twenty, &c., comprised under the general term, *decimation*, was common. From Persia and the East the Empire borrowed the death penalties of the Trough and the Ash-Tower. In fact, there was no cruelty practiced amid the remotest barbarian allied or subject nations which was not repeated in and around the imperial city. In the example of the Trough, the victim was placed in a case not unlike that of a mummy, his face, with the hair, eyebrows, eyelashes, &c., shaved off, exposed, and smeared with honey to invite insects, and thus left to die. The Ash-Tower was a confined hollow circular building in which ashes or dust were kept continually in motion, until the condemned died of suffocation. Crucifixion was a favorite Roman penalty for foreigners and slaves, but not for citizens. Before Jerusalem, crosses were multiplied until no more wood could be obtained as material or prisoners as victims. The crucified captives of the army of escaped gladiators with which SPARTACUS menaced Rome, lined the road by which the victorious consul retraced his triumphal steps. Trampling a culprit under the feet of an elephant, or dislocating a criminal's limbs by attaching his arms to the fore and legs to the hind limbs of an elephant, which was then moved off rapidly until the victim was jerked to death, emanated from a Hindoostanee idea of justice.

To come to a later period, blowing from the mouth of a cannon was esteemed a peculiar military punishment. It is no novelty, although brought prominently forward by its revival after the East Indian mutiny. It was common among the Algerines or Barbary Corsairs, who not only blew Christians from their guns but shot them out of their larger calibres and from mortars. The Turks much affected this cruelty, and Christians were not always backward in imitating it. Neither can claim it as a modern idea. It is one of the old-new discoveries. The ancients hurled men and limbs freely backwards and forwards, from their mighty missile engines, out of and into beleaguered towns. WILLIAM the Conqueror rained a shower of hands and feet, cut off from their captured fellow-citizens, among the population of Alençon.

TURNER, in his "Pallas Armata," says that, among the Turks, roasting at slow fires, flaying alive, impaling, and *ganching* were military punishments. *Ganching* is an awful thing. The Russians had something like it for the pirates on the Volga—viz., hanging a criminal on two iron hooks, inserted under the short-ribs, the irons being fastened into two uprights set strongly upon a float, which was then set adrift in the river. Whoever relieved the criminal, and was captured, was liable to take his place. *Ganching* proper was inflicted by throwing the condemned from the top of a tower or high wall into a place whose sides and bottom were beset with iron pricks or hooks. If the culprit fell upon his head, breast, or abdomen, he might esteem himself happy, as death would be likely to ensue; whereas, if he was caught or spitted by a leg, arm, or less vital part, he would have to hang till the extremity of pain, hunger, thirst, or birds of prey put an end to his miserable existence. Again, in the last scene of SHAKESPEARE'S revolting tragedy of "Titus Andronicus," there is the description of by no means an uncommon military punishment among the Asiatics:—

"Set him breast-deep in earth, and famish him;
There let him stand, and rave, and cry for food:
If any one relieve or pities him,
For the offence he dies."

The North American Indians aggravated a similar doom by burying the victim neck-deep, lighting brisk fires about his exposed head, and liquifying the brain within the skull. A mode of death among the pirates was to compress the body until blood burst from the eyes, nose and ears. Plucking out the eyes is an every day punishment in Persia; and very recently, upon the defeat and capture of a multitude of new religious sectaries, the court, comprising the highest dignitaries of religion, the law and the army, vied with each other in gashing the bodies of the captives and sticking jagged fire-brands in the wounds, inflicted with care, so as to avoid a vital part and prolong the agony. The Mussulmen, in fact, seem little behind barbarians in their ingenuity of torture. Inserting ragged splinters

under the nails, and into the most sensitive parts, is not confined to Erzeroum, where an English officer (CURZON, "Travels in Armenia, 91-96") saw this sentence carried into effect.

According to the military codes in force, even during the past century, many crimes were punished with torture and death which are now considered venial offences. Treason, mutiny, both of which had a much more comprehensive signification than now, were liable to the cruellest forms of the death penalty—such as the strapado, breaking on the wheel, tearing apart with wild horses, and burning alive. The strapado, described at length in the former paper, was not considered a death penalty, inasmuch as the sufferer might survive, although horribly crippled. That this punishment was well understood, and often inflicted, in England in Queen ELIZABETH'S time is proved by FALLSTAFF'S reference to it (HENRY IV., part 1, act 2, scene iv.). This frightful punishment (to make it plainer) is when a person is drawn up to a great height, and then suddenly let fall with a jerk, but not to the ground, "which not only breaketh his arms to pieces," but also shaketh all his joints out of joint, which punishment it is better to be hanged than for a man to undergo.

Officers who did not do their duty in striving to subdue a mutiny were punished with death, likewise for gambling on guard. Breaking his sword by the hand of the hangman over the officer's head was a common punishment.

If the reader is not surfeited with this entertainment of cruel punishments, he can procure a dessert to the repast in VICTOR HUGO'S "Napoleon le Petit," Londres, 1852, livre iv., pages 235-7, conclusion 387-91, &c., and look up the details of the tigerish acts he therein refers to in works which devote whole pages to barbarities he has indicated in single lines.

But to Field-Marshal MUNNICH, the Dane Oldenburger born, the great Russo-Crimean conqueror, and to the Bourbon King of Naples, BOMBA, were reserved still greater elevations of barbarous celebrity in the scenes of military punishments than are herein dwelt upon.

In the case of MUNNICH, it is absolutely necessary to translate literally, so horrible is the fact recorded of this "great man":—"Since this epoch (the career of CHARLES XII. and PETER the Great) the rôle of the Russian armies in Europe becomes important. A few years afterwards, under the Dane MUNNICH, the world saw them place the crown of Poland on the head of AUGUSTUS; but if their discipline rendered them already formidable, the campaign of MUNNICH against the Turks and Tartars demonstrated sufficiently that no personal valor animated his troops. So many men fell sick to avoid the danger of the Southern steppes, that it became necessary to have recourse to the most barbarous methods to inspire terror in the minds of these truants (*truants*, literally, vagrants). One reads in the accounts that he (MUNNICH) caused to be buried alive in the presence of the army the soldiers who had fallen sick, and chained general officers to the cannons during the march" ("Revelations sur la Russie," translated from the English by M. NOBLET, and annotated by the celebrated M. CYPHARIEN ROBERT, Paris, 1845). This statement has been published elsewhere, and Lieutenant-General Sir EDWARD CURZON, B. A., in his "Annals of the Wars," vol. i., page 213, Ann. 1736, §7, says:—"To remedy this evil (malingering), the Marshal (MUNNICH) issued an order forbidding any one to be sick on pain of 'being buried alive!' In Russia, where in these days, according to Major-General MANSTEIN, an eye-witness, who served under MUNNICH, and afterwards commanded the Prussian right wing at Prague, in 1757, a major-general (HEIN, 112-113) for dilatoriness was degraded from his rank and nobility, and condemned to serve for the rest of his life as a private dragoon, and their own artillery was turned upon recoiling columns. It is not likely that such a 'great man' as MUNNICH issued an order against real or feigned sickness which was not carried into execution against any malady he considered to be assumed.

Such horrors were perpetrated, if history lies not, five quarters of a century since. Approaching our own times did not seem for a long time to bring much amelioration to the soldier's woes. None at all, either to soldier or civilian, in some countries since less than a quarter of a century ago. BOMBA outdid the devilities of the Inquisition before he went to his account, leaving a son who, by exile, expiates in a slight degree the atrocities of his father.

Again, what was the condition of a soldier under FREDERICK the Great? A very hell! The case was going all the time. Man, by caning, was beat into a machine. Dropping a bayonet, suffering a hat to fall off or be blown off, and sneezing was punished with severe caning. An old officer said to a French officer of distinction at Potsdam: "Our soldiers do not cough so often now as they used to do!" Poor devils! A fit of coughing brought on a paroxysm of blows. Gracious heaven! what a lot was that of the soldiers whose discipline enabled FREDERICK to withstand and triumph over banded Europe! Whether marked out for a soldier by a red string round the neck when a child, or cramped and swindled, or buried into the service, it was all one. Doubtless, death in front lost a great portion of its terrors in the feeling of the ever busy cane and the certain death so near. To such an extreme of desperation, feeling that release was hopeless, were the Prussian soldiers driven, that it became a common crime for the privates to murder little children that they might be executed in consequence themselves. They selected little children under the idea that such would go direct to heaven, and so death prove to them a gain, and by being executed the soldiers hoped to escape the spiritual punishment denounced against self-murder and suicide. It has been stated that even in subsequent years Prussian soldiers, tired of their thankless service, have been known, when blank cartridges were issued for a mock battle, to pour water into their muskets, and shatter their heads with the explosion. This has been related. Why resort was had to water (this useless missile), when the blank cartridge would have done as well, is not more extraordinary than the child-killing mania of the soldiers of the FREDERICKS, father and son. This rabies for caning might also be referred to in connection with the French service.

A very extensive course of military reading must bring the conviction that, although strategy dates from the beginning of history, modern organization cannot be carried back

further than the first quarter of the seventeenth century. To GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS the world owes the military new birth from a very chaos in everything appertaining to modern martial order. His military regulations, particularly as regards a penal code, were a Phoenix rising from the ashes of those digested by the Emperors MAURICE, A. D. 539-602, and LEO, A. D. 865-911. The intervening one thousand years had been dark indeed in their ignorance and in its inevitable corollary cruelty. The Swedish Articles of War were such as could have emanated from none but a true Christian at such a period. His system of courts-martial proved the justice of his mind: their procedure wonderful in their equity for the age. "The penalties (never inflicted 'except upon legal conviction) are, first, corporal inflictions 'on head or hand, with more or less dishonor. The most 'shameful of all was hanging, which every tenth man by 'lot must undergo if a squadron of horse or regiment of 'foot took to flight during an engagement before they 'were disabled from using their swords.' In the Imperial service the corresponding penalty was decapitation. Witness the decimation of the Madlon horse regiment for flight from the battle of Breitenfeld in 1642: 'The rest in such 'case to serve without a standard, to be out of quarters ' (the old Roman republican punishment), and to clean 'the camp, until they had compensated their offence by 'manhood. Other punishments were riding on the wooden 'horse, imprisonment with fetters, bread and water, the 'gantelope (originally *gantlopf* or *galloup*, from *gas* or *gat*, 'a threat; and *lauppen* or *louppe*, to run), pecuniary fines, 'deprivation or degradation for officers, ignominious ejection from the camp for privates. Caning was not permitted. Courtesans were not suffered in the camp.' Wives were allowed. Religious service was fervent and frequent. What a step forward was all this! Compare these Articles of War with the regulations which then governed, or rather misgoverned the armies of other nations. Such were the Articles of War drawn up by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. They were to be read once a month before every regiment. The Lord High Chancellor (the famous OXENSTERN) read them himself for the first time to the Swedish army, twenty thousand strong, drawn up in battle array on the Meadow of Aorsta, about 1612. ANCHOR.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE REGULAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There are no serious grievances so difficult to correct as those which have been imperceptible in their growth. Such evils generally arise from unforeseen circumstances. They are at first light, and are tolerated as unavoidable inconveniences; next, they become hardships which are patiently borne with the expectation that time will alleviate them; but, finally, they assume the proportion of a serious wrong exceedingly difficult of redress; because by a mysterious combination of circumstances, they have with time and endurance, falsely assumed the appearance of right, or at least of necessary, remediable evils. When a class of persons is suddenly threatened with the infliction of a gross wrong, a simultaneous united resistance, arising, however, without concert, aided by a popular, virtuous antagonism to inflicting deliberate wrong upon any class, effectually averts the evil. But when the growth of an ill has been so gradual as to be unperceived, the sufferers under it are deprived of these sources of antagonism, and are compelled to endure it, feeling that redress is so difficult as to be almost hopeless.

It may be freely admitted, to the glory and credit of our volunteer service, that the bravery of our soldier citizens has made peace and the suppression of this wicked Rebellion a definite certainty; yet, after three years of war, experience has demonstrated that the main dependence of a nation, in time of war, rests in its regular service—in its regular army and its navy. No Congress would now have the temerity to discuss the abolition of the West Point or Newport colleges.

The regular service has become a necessity; without it the Nation could not maintain itself. Although our volunteers have covered themselves with glory, yet the volunteer force is scarcely such a necessity nor is it a permanent force. It has come directly from the people, is of the people: it exists, as a military organization apart from the people, for only a prescribed period, and then reverts back, and its constituent elements become the people again. In its emoluments it strikingly differs also from the regular force. The privates are enriched by such large bounties that their pay is often better than that of their officers, who are most of them gentlemen whose avocations and resources as civilians generally ensured them in the future as ample a competence as they enjoyed before entering the service; and it is notorious that peculiarly the position of many has been advanced by entering the service, in which, also, the rapidity of promotion offers an additional prospect of increased compensation. The regular service is far different. The officers of the regular Army and Navy exist as a separate class. They have been educated for their respective services, and as a point of honor are expected to continue in them. To them the profession of arms becomes more than a profession, it is a duty from which, after an education at the State's expense, none can honorably withdraw without cogent reasons. This is a very essential point, for, volunteer officers can at any time resign, or when the prescribed and brief term of service has expired, they can determine not to renew it, and thus retire to civil life; whereas, as has before been said, regular officers cannot do this consistently with exalted ideas of honor and duty, even in time of peace, much less in a period of war! Nor can they well be regarded as civilians in any capacity. So many, that the exceptions are insignificant, regard themselves as belonging especially to the State as to amount to nearly all the officers in the regular service; these gentlemen from a high principle regard it as not part of their duty to interfere in the civil affairs of the State, and therefore seldom vote; of them it may emphatically be said that "none are for a party, but all are for the State." They consider it their duty to fight for the nation and maintain its honor abroad, leaving to the people at home the privilege of voting. It will be seen therefore how strikingly the regular service differs from the volunteer.

Now, had it been proposed at the outset of the Rebellion that after three years of arduous service, and after the

Army and Navy had been covered with glory, the officers in each branch of the service should be suddenly reduced to half pay, while their active duties should continue, the whole Nation would have resounded with indignant protests against such monstrous injustice. Yet such has virtually become the case, and not a voice has been raised against it. Surely, the mere statement of such a wrong is enough without any amplification. Surely, sir, it should not be necessary to remind Congress that the officers of the service have in common with the whole Nation, had their expenses more than doubled, while their salaries are diminished by taxation. That the expenses for their necessary equipments, for their uniforms, their apparel, their arms, their wives' and families' necessities, and for their own mess have been greatly more than doubled; that, in fact, as stated, they have been virtually reduced to less than half pay. Surely, it ought not to be necessary to remind Congress that these hardships exist. Yet the last Congress seemed so insensible to them, although they then existed in very embarrassing operation, that these very officers were compelled to see their already inadequate compensation still further decreased by the subtracting of one-tenth from salaries already reduced to less than half pay.

As a naval officer, sir, permit me to declare that this state of affairs is unendurable and demands redress. Every other profession can take care of itself.

The lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the merchant, each has a power within his own control to protect himself. Clerks, merchants, day-laborers, all are alike enabled to seek and to find relief under the present burthen of advanced prices. Even the volunteer force can refuse to volunteer, and, in effect, did so refuse until Government and localities offered an adequate compensation. But the officers of the regular service, educated to consider themselves as liberal gentlemen, expected to act as such and condemned if they do not,—these gentlemen who are bound to continue in a service from which there is no honorable exit, who evince a far more exalted patriotism by so doing than any other class of citizens, these brave men can have no redress, save by Congressional action, which has hitherto been only to their prejudice.

Surely, sir, a consideration of these weighty grievances should induce speedy action for their relief. Officers cannot be partisans save as for their own Government against all others,—they belong to no faction; they are not politicians, seldom even voters. Surely then, in their case, a united Congress, untrammelled for once by a party question, should afford them relief without delay, and thus perform a righteous act of national justice to a large class of brave men.

NAVY OFFICER.

HORIZONTAL SHELL-FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your readers at all versed in the history of artillery will be somewhat "taken aback" at the assertion made by Captain MAYNARD at a meeting of the Polytechnic Society of New York, that the system of horizontal shell-firing (so called), "is entirely American," and that the late Colonel BOMFORD invented the gun for that method of throwing projectiles.

Not to occupy an unnecessary space in your journal, it will suffice to cite two historical facts to show that such a pretension is, to say the least, quite untenable. The first will be found in the quarto edition of "PAIXHAN'S Nouvelle Force Maritime," Paris, Bachelier, 1822, p. 84, where M. DESCHENS is stated to have "invented the means of firing 'bombs with cannon, not in throwing them parabolically as is done with mortars, but horizontally like a solid shot. On one occasion this secret was of great use to him; he went from Brest to Toulon, and found himself surrounded by four English ships, heavier than his own. He had two bomb-cannon on board which he used upon two of the English vessels, and with which he set them on fire, and thus diverted the attack by compelling them to turn their attention to extinguishing the flames. The English, surprised at this new invention, and apprehensive of the destruction of their ships by fire, made way for their opponent and allowed him to pass." This happened about the year 1690!

Secondly, by reference to page 12 of the "Recueil des 'bouches à feu,' commenced by General MARION and finished by Captain DE BRETTE (published in Paris by G. CORREARD, in 1853), and plate 86 of the atlas of that work, your readers will find the description and engraving of a Venetian shell-gun, cast in 1701 of nearly twelve inch calibre. "It was adopted for the armament of ships, and to enable them to fire in broadside heavy, hollow projectiles under as low angles as is customary in firing solid shot from ordinary cannon. This piece was excluded and abandoned by the Venetian navy in 1762; and with the exception of its numerous ornaments, it resembled perfectly the heavy *licornes* in use in the Russian artillery from time immemorial." In the "Dictionnaire de l'Armée de Terre," by General BARDIN (published in Paris, by J. CORREARD, 1857), under the head of Obusier Cannon (shell-gun), this arm is described as a kind of howitzer invented by the Russian army, which Colonel PAIXHAN proposed to apply to the use of the navy in 1824. It is proper to add that in doing this, Colonel PAIXHAN, so far from claiming the honor of inventing shell-guns, seems to have been scrupulous in naming all the antecedent experiments with regard to them. He distinctly states the fact that "the Americans of the United States have" what he terms "large carronades of nine inches diameter, which they call Columbiads, and that they have recently made, for those guns, hollow, elongated projectiles of an ovoid form containing fifteen pounds of powder, having a fuze, which they keep secret, which explodes the shell at the moment of impact." (p. 137 "Nouvelles forces Maritimes"). Allusion is here evidently made to the Columbiad introduced by Colonel BOMFORD, and to the Stevens shell, which was for a long time kept secret and never came into general use. The information was probably taken to France by Captain MONTGOMERY of the French navy, who visited the United States about the time the Columbiads were made, and this circumstance may have given rise to the very inaccurate and unjust assertion that "General PAIXHAN, the French officer, then in this country, was 'struck with the experiments of Colonel BOMFORD, and

"when he returned to France brought out the system there, and the gun was soon known as the Paixhan."

Colonel BOMFORD has the merit, and should have the credit of perceiving the advantage of shell-guns and of having constructed and used his influence to bring that class of gun into use in this country. To his inventive faculties and industry, joined with those of the late CYRUS ALGER, of Boston, the Navy owes its excellent time-fuse.

The foregoing sketch of the history of shell-firing from cannon, will, it is hoped, at least establish the point that the invention belongs neither to PAIXHAN nor BOMFORD, nor has ever been claimed by them, and that, to say the least, it is extremely probable that the idea of constructing guns to throw shells at low angles, as solid shot are thrown, originated in Russia.

A. A. H.

P. S.—In your journal of October 19th, under the head of "Curiosities in Artillery," and the signature of "Anchor," a correspondent after some remarks about leathern artillery, speaks as follows:—"In this connection comes up the parallel question as to who invented the 'shell-guns we Americans style Columbiads and which the French call Paixhans, after the general of that name, whom they claim to have invented them. We claim these effective guns are due to Colonel BOMFORD of the New York (sic) Ordnance Department."

The French authorities call a piece of ordnance of this kind "canon à bombe," or "canon obusier," just as in English we call it a shell-gun. The idea that the French claim the invention for PAIXHAN, or that we have a right to claim it as American, though popular, is quite erroneous, as a very cursory study of the history of artillery will prove.

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Much has been said of the unfaithfulness and inefficiency of many of our chaplains; but chaplains in general are not condemned, unless by some unfortunate individual who, judging from his own experience of them, concludes the whole institution to be a "nuisance." It is not a nuisance—it is good; and only needs a little attention to be made eminently popular. It is not all of a chaplain's duty to lead the religious exercises of the camp. He should be the representative of the religious, refined, and good-mannered society that was left at home; for the soldier might grow boorish without one single example to remind him how he used to live.

But why is it that the Army, and not the Navy, requires the services of this officer? I belong to the Volunteer Navy; but do not, for that reason, feel inclined to part with all home feelings and associations, if it can be helped. We need the chaplain here as much as we needed the minister at home, and he was a desideratum. The gunboat wants a chaplain as much as the camp, and his opportunities for labor here are greater. He has readier access to officers and men, and can mingle with them more; his facilities for preaching would be greater, and for carrying a library of books, which to soldier or sailor of our volunteer service is a friend of interest and profit. The crew of a gunboat is made up of citizens temporarily transformed into seamen. The cutlass and the pike think as much as the bayonet does, and their users require as much food to thought, and have as much time for reading. Yet the gunboat has no chaplain, and seldom any religious exercises. For the seamen it is all hard work, with no recreation, no exciting novelty-seeing, that lightens the monotony of the soldier's life, but confinement within the iron walls of his vessel; nothing but the trashy novel to take his thoughts beyond his boat. Give him something to occupy his mind all the time (which the ordinary work on a river vessel does not do), and he will make a better sailor. Then there are more boys among us that ought to have some attention. On some of the receiving ships these do receive instruction, but on boats in service there is no time for this to be regularly practiced, and they only want some one to look after them, for they are in a hard place. The captain cannot do it, and so it is nobody's business.

It may be objected to this, the expense of a chaplain for every boat, containing perhaps a hundred men, while on the land service he is charged with a regiment. But does not the surgeon and the paymaster serve a regiment also on land? Yet both of these officers are allowed to a boat, and both have their stewards. The surgeon is necessary, but no less the chaplain. Retrenchment should not begin in this quarter. It is owing to every crew that both of these officers be furnished to them; neither do we want the paymaster taken from us.

WARRANT.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the South and Southwest, our Armies, under the energetic and gallant SHERMAN, have achieved grand results, and the student of military science may well pause to admire the brilliancy of mind and the firmness of purpose which succeeded in wresting from the enemy position after position which seemed to be impregnable. From the flanking of Resaca to the grand movement commencing on the 26th of August and ending with the fall of Atlanta, our Army met with no positive reverse, moving only from one victory to another. I remember few similar cases in history, and we may well be excused if we look upon SHERMAN as one of the great masters of his profession. Surely, he has taught us something new in the art of war; indeed his whole campaign is replete with interest, and I had hoped that ere now some master mind would have given us a just and impartial history of, and criticism upon, the greatest military movements ever conceived or executed.

Serving with a cavalry command, my opportunities for observing the movements of the mass of our troops have not been good, yet I have learned a lesson in regard to cavalry service which certainly will be beneficial to my command in future. It is this, that all cavalry (to be thoroughly efficient) should be perfected in the drill of the trooper dismounted, also in the skirmish drill. The country in which we are obliged to fight almost precludes the possibility of using the sabre, or of inflicting any serious damage upon the enemy save by manœuvring the men on foot and using the horses to make rapid flank movements, and unless

the men are well drilled as skirmishers, and accustomed to movements on foot, the best conceived cavalry expeditions will meet with reverses in this portion of the country. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that all the cavalry serving in this department should become accustomed to fighting dismounted. The introduction of the Spencer carbine has been of great benefit to the Army. The long range, accuracy and the facility with which this piece is fired, render it by far the best arm the cavalry could have. Of this we had a bloody illustration on the 31st of August, near Jonesboro'. Our division (KILPATRICK'S) was on the extreme right of the Army, a small gap intervening between our left and the right of the infantry. Through this gap CLAIBORNE'S division attempted to pass; in fact, CLAIBORNE seemed disposed to ignore the existence of a cavalry division so near him, and pressed forward obstinately to throw himself upon HOWARD'S flank. KILPATRICK let him pass until we could open on his flanks. Our right turned his left. His right was turned by our infantry, when in a fit of anger and desperation he hurled his whole force upon our devoted little division. The attack was received by three regiments armed with Spencers, and three times the Rebel masses were hurled back. Our division was then withdrawn to the north side of Flint River. Our loss was light; the enemy lost severely. But had our troops been mounted and armed with any other arm than the Spencer, nothing save a rapid retreat would have saved us from utter defeat.

Nothing in this war is more remarkable than the rapidity with which our soldiers construct breastworks and barricades. I have seen miles of barricade constructed in twenty minutes. Every picket post and almost every vidette station is a miniature fort. The entire country from Nashville, Tenn., to Jonesboro', Ga., is almost literally a continuous fortification. The hill-tops are covered with forts, and the farms in the valleys have exchanged their wooden fences for ditches and breastworks. The inventive genius of the American citizen is not dampened in the least by the restrictions thrown around him by discipline; it has only been diverted from the arts of peace to the grand art of war.

Whether this will be my last shake hands with you or not depends altogether upon the reception my gossiping letter will meet at your hands. It is not often that we Kentucky soldiers say "How do you do?" to the glorious old Army of the Potomac, yet we listen eagerly to all tidings from the Army before Richmond. If it is good, we rejoice; if it is the sad intelligence of defeat, we but place our hands upon our sabre, and swear that "we will fight it out."

OLD SOLDIER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY, }
CAMP NEAR MARIETTA, GA., NOV. 8, 1864. }

LEE AND PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond correspondence of the London Times we take two significant paragraphs:—

There is one plan by which, at the price of the bricks and mortar of Petersburg, General LEE might curtail the existing prolongation of his lines, might assume a much stronger defensive position and considerably increase the difficulties of his opponent. That this plan will be adopted, if occasion requires, is by no means improbable; but so long as General LEE feels himself strong enough to hold and protect Petersburg as well as Richmond he will continue to cling to both. If he gave up the town of Petersburg, and fell back upon the western and higher bank of the Appomattox, holding the heights of Pocahontas, which girdle Petersburg on the West and North, his strength for defence would be much greater; but he would have, in some measure, to give the little city up to its assailants, much in the same fashion as Fredericksburg was given up to the Federals while the Confederates held Marye's Heights.

It has often been urged by the wise military heads that this would be a judicious step, but experience has shown to what misery the inhabitants of towns surrendered to the enemy are reduced, and to this misery General LEE will not consent that Petersburg shall be exposed, if he can prevent it. My own impression is that the success or failure which may follow Hood's daring move in Georgia (of which I spoke in my last letter) will govern the operations of GRANT against Richmond. The reciprocity and mutuality which have always existed between the various armies of the Federals on the one hand and of the Confederates on the other, in the East and West, were never more apparent than at this moment. If the Confederates maintain their present attitude before Richmond, and continue to hold their enemy back until, as is here anticipated, a great disaster has overtaken SHERMAN in the West, I do not scruple to say that, in my opinion, Richmond will laugh its assailants to scorn. If, on the other hand, SHERMAN is able to extricate himself from his present critical position, by either beating or outwitting HOOD, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond during the coming winter, the like of which has never existed before.

GENERAL BARRY ON SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

BUFFALO, NOV. 20, 1864.

EDITORS OF THE BUFFALO COURIER.—I have been deeply mortified by reading in the Buffalo Courier, of Saturday, the opinion of some indiscreet friend that I had been sent to the North by Major-General Sherman, in connection with peace propositions from the State of Georgia. I beg to say that I have come North for no such purpose. I arrived at my home late last night, seriously ill from an attack of erysipelas in the face and head, which utterly prevented me from accompanying Major-General SHERMAN in his present expedition. As I am the last officer who left Major-General SHERMAN (having bidden him good-bye at Kingston, Ga., on the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., when he turned his horse's head in the direction of his proposed operations), a word or two as to the condition of his Army may be of interest. General SHERMAN has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier that he wants; they have all received eight months' pay, their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter's campaign; and the morale of the troops is unequalled. Our friends at the North must exercise patience with regard to General SHERMAN'S movements, but must never for a

single moment loss of confidence in his final success. His genius and vigor will carry the Army triumphantly through the work which it has to do.

I may add that on Monday night last, Hood's entire force, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tusculum and Florence, Alabama, watched by a body of troops under command of Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee an impossibility, and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme delicacy.

WILLIAM F. BARRY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Artillery of Major-General SHERMAN.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

A DINNER was given to Brigadier-General Stannard at Montpelier, Vt., on the 17th.

COLONEL Tibbets, of the Griswold light cavalry (New York), is now commanding a brigade.

MAJOR-General Butler arrived at his headquarters on the 18th, and has resumed command of his department.

LIEUTENANT Wm. Gilder, of the Fortieth New York, has been promoted to be captain and assistant adjutant-general.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel David H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been promoted to be Brevet Brigadier-General.

COLONEL Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan, wounded at the Wilderness battle, has returned to his regiment entirely recovered from his wound.

BRIGADIER-General Thomas W. Sweeney, who was wounded in the late campaign in Georgia, arrived in New York a few days since.

CAPTAIN Marrenner, of the Nineteenth army corps, has been appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, to-date from the 23d of October, 1864.

LIEUTENANT Le Sage, Third Virginia cavalry, has been appointed provost-marshal of the Second division in Sheridan's Army, vice Captain Prendergast, killed.

CAPTAIN Headley, Twenty-first New York, has been detailed for duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Second cavalry division, Sheridan's Army.

CAPTAIN Thomas G. Whyatt, Acting Quartermaster, in charge of the forage depot at Alexandria, has been assigned to the command of the depot at Augusta, Maine.

COLONEL Stagg has been permanently assigned to the command of the brigade in Brevet Major-General Merritt's division, formerly commanded by Major-General Custer.

SURGEON Blainey, Medical Director of the Department of West Virginia, has been relieved, to go to Chicago. Surgeon Campbell, United States Volunteers, takes his place.

MAJOR Pope, of the Eighth New York, has been detailed as inspector-general of Major-General Custer's division, vice Russell, who died of wounds at Sandy Hook.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel L. F. Haskell, Seventh U. S. C. T., has been promoted to be Colonel of the Forty-first U. S. C. T., attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Corps.

BREVE Major-General Grover, who was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, has returned to duty, and is again in command of the Second division of the Nineteenth corps.

MAJOR Will Rumsey, formerly of Major-General Averill's staff, has reported to Brigadier-General Powell, for duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Second cavalry division.

In the absence of Brevet Major-General Merritt, who had received a short leave to go North, Brigadier-General Devin commanded the First cavalry division, Middle Military Division.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Page, late Chief Assistant Quartermaster for the cavalry corps, Middle Military Division, has been promoted to the position of chief assistant quartermaster of the department.

DR. IRA W. BRAGG, formerly assistant surgeon in the marine hospital in Chelsea, Mass., died in New Orleans on the 21st ult., of yellow fever. He was twenty-eight years old, and was born in Croydon, N. H.

FIRST Lieutenant A. H. G. Richardson of Company K, 114 Pennsylvania Volunteers (Zouaves d'Afrique), now on duty at the headquarters of Major-General Meade, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

CAPTAIN Barringer, lately Chief Quartermaster of the Department of West Virginia, has been relieved in that position by Captain Farnsworth, the latter assuming charge of the main office at Cumberland, on the 10th.

FIRST Lieutenant W. B. Dean, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the South, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

THE Secretary of the Navy has approved the sentence of a naval court-martial in the case of Midshipman Edward N. Roth, Robert E. Carmody and Benjamin S. Richards. The former was sentenced to be dismissed the naval service, and the latter two to be suspended from duty for five months, and forfeit half of their pay during that period, for drunkenness.

ARTHUR C. PARKER, Second Lieutenant Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, and Aide-de-Camp to General Meade, while returning from his regiment to headquarters, was taken prisoner, August 24, 1862, near Bristoe Station, by a party of professedly Union men, and shot in attempting to escape. Authentic news has just been received of his death. The deceased was a member of the Class of 1862 of Harvard College.

We are informed of the death at Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, Pa., of Lieutenant Henry M. Baldwin, of the Fifth United States Artillery. Lieutenant Baldwin was mortally wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, and during the retreat was left on the field. When the Rebels fell back he was recovered and sent to the rear. He lingered for a

considerable time, when all that medical science could achieve was done to aid him, but without effect.

MAJOR D. H. HARKINS, Captain A. Jones, Captain T. R. Leavitt, Captain J. H. Stephenson, and Lieutenant J. F. Wyckoff, of the First New York (Lincoln) cavalry, having served their full term of three years, has been mustered out of the United States service. Lieutenant E. C. Watkins, of the same regiment has been promoted to be A. A. G., and assigned for duty to the staff of Brigadier-General Seward, commanding post at Martinsburgh, Va.

THE following promotions and appointments to be field-officers have been announced by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts:—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Walcott, to be colonel, November 9, 1864, Sixty-first regiment; Captain Ebenezer W. Stone, to be lieutenant-colonel, same regiment, same date; Captain James G. C. Dodge, to be major, same regiment, same date; Captain Moses F. Webster, to be major, October 18, 1864, Fourth cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"It is my sad duty to inform you of the death of Captain John S. Gordon, late Captain 13th New York heavy artillery, in command of the United States steamer *Reno*. On the morning of the 7th inst. a detachment of sailors from this vessel, under command of Captain A. L. Fitch, accompanied by Captain Gordon, went up to Swift's Creek, N. C., to drive in the enemy's pickets. They were driven in, but the Rebels making a new attack, their first volley brought down Captain Gordon, mortally wounded. A shot had passed through the right breast. He was much beloved by the officers and crew."

MAJOR Charles Seaforth Stewart, United States Engineer corps, who has been stationed at Fortress Monroe in charge of Fortress Monroe and Fort Wool, now being built on the Rip Rap, has been ordered to report to Major-General Phil. Sheridan. Colonel Henry Brewerton, United States Engineer corps, formerly stationed at Baltimore, is the successor of Major Stewart. Mr. John Bogert, Chief Civil Engineer, in charge of Fort Wool; Mr. Reuben H. Boughton and Mr. Stuart, foreman of Fort Wool; Mr. Upton, and all the old employees of Major Stewart, have been retained by Colonel Brewerton.

THE following are recent casualties amongst officers:—Killed—Lieutenant Wm. J. Rasberg, Sixth N. Y. A.; Major E. Jones, Sixth N. Y. A.; Colonel Hull, Second N. Y. C.; Captain Prendergast, First N. Y. C. Wounded—Colonel J. H. Kitching, Sixth N. Y. A.; Captain L. Young, Sixth N. Y. A.; Captain Wm. G. Ferris, Sixth N. Y. A.; Lieutenant W. Vredenburg, Sixth N. Y. A.; Lieutenant E. Fountain, Sixth N. Y. A.; Lieutenant Nathan Gregory, H. Twenty-fifth N. Y., left foot; Lieutenant Jas. McCormick, Co. E, Second N. Y., right hip; Lieutenant Randolph Grant, Co. A, Sixth N. Y., right side; Lieutenant E. H. Eggleston, Co. B, Second Ohio, back.

THE following promotions and appointments to be field officers are promulgated by the Governor of Massachusetts: Third Regiment Heavy Artillery.—William S. Abert (Captain Sixth Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Major-General Banks), to be Colonel, November 16, 1864; Major John A. P. Allen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date; Captain James M. Richardson to be Major, same date.

Fourth Regiment Heavy Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel William S. King to be Colonel, November 14, 1864; Captain Samuel C. Hart to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date; Captain Francis E. Boyd to be Major, same date; Captain William N. Meserve to be Major, same date; Captain Joseph W. Gelray to be Major, same date.

THE following officers are announced as the staff of Brigadier-General C. C. Andrews, commanding Second division, Seventh army corps:—Surgeon Albert C. Wedge, Third Minnesota infantry veteran volunteers, Surgeon in Charge; Captain George Monroe, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Charles E. Howe, Twelfth Michigan infantry veteran volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain W. H. Wendell, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Byron B. Rockwell, Twelfth Michigan infantry veteran volunteers, Provost-Marshal; Captain Abraham F. Risser, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois infantry volunteers, Acting Judge Advocate; Lieutenant Ezra T. Champlin, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Heman D. Pettibone, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Andrew P. Collins, Twelfth Michigan infantry veteran volunteers, Acting Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Thomas A. Pollock, Twenty-second Ohio infantry veteran volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Nov. 16, 1864. }

TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE SAILORS' FAIR, BOSTON:—

I have just shipped per Adams' Express a box of trophies from the battle field to your address, which please accept as a donation from the armies operating against Richmond to the Sailors' Fair, held in your city. Hoping the offering may prove an acceptable one, and that it will contribute to the benevolent and patriotic purpose designed by your fair, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, Nov. 20, 1864.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Secretary:—

DEAR SIR.—Your telegram advising me of the shipment of six thousand turkeys for the thanksgiving dinner of this Army is received. Permit me in behalf of the soldiers to thank the good people of New York and the country for their kindness, and to assure them that for the occasion a no more acceptable present could have been made. Orders have been issued for the equal distribution on arrival.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

A HUGE block of granite, which is to form the funeral monument of the Danes who were killed during the assault on Düppel, was sent there from Flensburg lately. It is a cube, on which is the following inscription:—"Here lie the bodies of two hundred Danes."

THE Sixteenth Army corps is temporarily discontinued, its troops having been transferred by General Sherman to other corps. General Reynolds remains on duty in the West, however.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. E. G. RANSOM.

THIS gallant and accomplished young officer, recently in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who died at Rome, Ga., on the 29th ult., of disease induced by the exposure of the service, is deserving of more than a passing notice.

General RANSOM was born in Norwich, Vermont, on the 29th of November, 1834. His father, Colonel Truman B. Ransom, was President of Norwich University, commanded the 9th Regiment of United States Volunteers in the Mexican war, displayed signal ability and bravery in the field, and fell at the storming of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, 1847. The son inherited his father's sterling qualities, and has made the name illustrious in his country's annals. His career, how brief, but oh, how bright it is! At the first audible whisper of Rebellion, he was in Southern Illinois, and organized a company. On the 30th of April, 1861, he was mustered into the three months' service, as Major of the 11th Illinois Infantry, and on the day the term expired reentered for the war, as Lieutenant-Colonel of his old regiment. On the night of the 19th of August, in a brilliant dash upon Charleston, Mo., he received a severe wound in the shoulder, was granted sixty days' leave, and reported for duty at the expiration of the seventh day. He was four times severely wounded, and save for such reasons never sought a furlough, and in his last illness commanded the corps in pursuit of Hood, riding in an ambulance several days after he was unable to sit on his horse. At Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, where he made that memorable charge, flag in hand, at Pleasant Hill, wherever there was history made, there rode the General. But we cannot name all the fields of his fame, his military history is a record dense with marches and battles, with wounds and dangers, and famous victories. The fields and fortresses of eight States have witnessed his patience, his generosity, his valor, his devotion, and now a grateful and lamenting nation deplore his early death. A man of fine genius, great military capacity, of unblemished personal character, of high promise as well as of noble performance, he has added another splendid name to the mighty martyrdom of the Rebellion, another costly gift to the American Union. What grander deeds he might have achieved, what more glorious life he might have illustrated, no man can tell. He died before noon, but how refulgent was the morning. He sleeps in Chicago, the home of his adoption, and the loyal people of Illinois will do befitting honor to his sacred dust.

SHERMAN'S ORDERS FOR HIS MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
IN THE FIELD, Kinston, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864. }

Special Field Order No. 120.

1. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings:—viz. The right wing, Major-General O. O. Howard commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps; the left wing, Major-General H. W. Slocum commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps.

2. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

3. There will be no general trains of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows:—Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at seven A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

4. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route travelled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road travelled.

5. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down:—In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unopposed, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

6. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive and threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

7. Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

8. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and also instruct the troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

9. Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DATTON, Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL SLOCUM'S ORDER TO HIS WING OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH CORPS, }
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864. }

Circular.

When the troops leave camp on the march about to commence they will carry in haversack two days' rations salt meat, two days' hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt and five days' sugar. Each infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds of ammunition on his person. Every effort should be made by officers and men to save rations and ammunition; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the command will be supplied with subsistence and forage mainly from the country. All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by brigade commanders, under such rules as may be prescribed by brigade and division commanders. Pillaging, marauding and every act of cruelty or abuse of citizens will be severely punished. Each brigade commander will have a strong rear guard on every march, and will order the arrest of all stragglers. The danger of straggling on this march should be impressed upon the mind of every officer and man of the command. Not only the reputation of the corps, but the personal safety of every man will be dependent, in a great measure, upon the rigid enforcement of discipline and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Major-General SLOCUM.
H. W. PERKINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIEUTENANT.—So much of section five, act of July 22, 1861, as allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horses of company officers of cavalry, was repealed by section 10, act of July 17, 1862. All cavalry officers, whether regulars or volunteers, are required to furnish their own horses and equipments, and there was no propriety in giving the forty cents per day to the volunteer officer, whose pay was otherwise the same as that of the regular officer of similar grade. The difference between the pay of officers of cavalry and infantry is given to the former for the use and risk of his horses. By consulting the Army Register you will see that a captain of cavalry receives \$129.50 per month, and first and second lieutenants \$112.83, while captains of infantry receive but \$118.50, first lieutenants \$108.50, and second lieutenants \$103.50.

Officers are not entitled to use public horses, whether on or off duty; unless, not being mounted officers according to law, they are assigned to duty requiring them to be mounted.

V. R. C.—An officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps who has become fit for duty in the field, cannot be transferred to any regiment whose officers are appointed by State authorities. You might, perhaps, obtain a transfer to the United States colored troops, or no doubt you would be permitted to accept any commission that you might receive from the Governor of any State.

MEDICAL CADETS are required by law to act as dressers in general hospitals, and as ambulance-attendants in the field, under the direction and control of the medical officers. They are liable to any other duty in the medical department, which may be required of them by their superior officers.

V. R. C.—Officers desirous of entering this corps should apply for information to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

SHERMAN'S GRAND CAMPAIGN.

DURING that journey of General GRANT to Harper's Ferry which was followed by such happy fortune in the victory of the Valley, he was greeted on the way by a crowd of enthusiastic people, of whom one reminded him that great things were hoped at his hands. With his accustomed perfect magnanimity to subordinates—rare and admirable quality—the Lieutenant-General answered at once, "I expect more from General SHERMAN than from any man in the country." The whole Nation has now come to share the confident expectation of General GRANT. For a full month its gaze has been concentrated upon SHERMAN's bold and magnificent campaign. PRICE's invasion of Missouri, and PLEASANTON's untiring and successful pursuit of the great raider from that State; SHERIDAN's handsome victory at Cedar Creek; and even the latest, and most nearly successful attempt to seize the Southside Railroad—all these have appeared of minor and transitory importance, in the popular regard, compared with the grand advance in Georgia. It is a hazardous undertaking, but SHERMAN has ventured it, and, whatever its result, he is ready to bear its consequences. As the crisis of success or failure approaches, the public interest grows more feverish, and "Where is SHERMAN?" has become almost as trite a salutation as "Good morning." At last, after a fortnight's suspense, during which the popular confidence in SHERMAN has never ebbed, the first tardy news from his adventurous column begins to come in.

Independent of the extraordinary brilliancy of SHERMAN's previous career, there are substantial grounds for faith in his latest and most daring campaign. In the first place, he has full and unlimited control of his army, and of the plan of operations. He is to strike where he pleases, or, rather, where his judgment will dictate. As heretofore, he manages his column and selects his routes to suit himself, and the broad domains of the Central Confederacy, from Mississippi to

Virginia, are his field of manoeuvre and his camping-ground. Next, he has all the troops he requires. Such petty reinforcements and trifling material as he suggested, were promptly sent him, for they were too slight to cause any strain on the resources of the country, and they will be employed with that customary husbandry for which the country and humanity can never be sufficiently grateful. General BARRY says that General SHERMAN has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier that he wants; they have all received eight months' pay; their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter's campaign; and the morale of the troops is unequalled. These troops, we may now say, consist, first, of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth infantry corps, respectively commanded by Generals DAVIS, SLOCUM, LOGAN, SMITH and BLAIR. The two former corps are of the Army of the Cumberland, under General SCHOFIELD, the three latter of the Army of the Tennessee, under General HOWARD. Next we find KILPATRICK's large body of cavalry, and, finally, a brigade of artillery. The whole army is between 50,000 and 60,000 strong, equipped in soldierly fashion, and consists of troops accustomed to end long marches and fierce battles in complete victory. It is often stated that they carry sixty days' rations with them. That is an error. They started on a sixty days' campaign, but could not take more than half that number of full rations, from the impossible magnitude of the train which such supplies would require. But the country through which they move, will make up every deficiency, and we venture to say that they will never even be put upon fractional rations, unless by such gross fault of quartermasters as is not wont to occur in SHERMAN's army.

So much for the outfit; next as to the plan. Four hypotheses may be discussed as among its possibilities. The first, a grand raid on supplies, on railroads, on the enemy's storehouses and his prison-camps. This must be rejected, for the reason that SHERMAN has undoubtedly cut himself loose from his old base in Tennessee. His main intention must be to open another; and that could hardly be accomplished by floating about hither and thither, for the indefinite purpose of doing mischief. Secondly, he might go to Lynchburgh. But, for that purpose, he would be more likely to start from Knoxville than from Kingston. Again, his columns are headed the other way. But, above all, he would abandon, in going thither, all the great central ground of the Confederacy, and, by transferring his great and victorious Army to the weary task of cutting the Richmond communications, give up all our triumphs and hopes of triumph in the region of the heart of the Rebellion. And it must be added, that GRANT and SHERIDAN have undertaken the former task, and never have doubted their ability to accomplish it, in the course of time. Finally, the march would be long, difficult, and its success doubtful. The two other suppositions are, that SHERMAN will aim for the Atlantic seaboard, or for the Gulf. Both of these routes possess advantages, both are practicable, and both furnish grounds for that general confidence of which we have spoken. The route to the Gulf would be from Macon to Montgomery, from Montgomery to Mobile and Pensacola. It would probably be less strongly opposed by local militia than the other. It would furnish a sure point for debouchment on the Gulf of Pensacola, to which supplies could be easily carried. Again, the troops at New Orleans, and the troops now near Mobile, could coöperate, if need be, by threatening the latter city, or furnishing reinforcements. But, on the other hand, the road from Atlanta to Mobile is very much longer than that to Savannah. Again, it is much easier for BEAUREGARD to overtake or intercept a column moving to the former point, from his position at Florence, supposing that he is forced to that movement. Finally, if SHERMAN keeps in Georgia, and successfully reaches its coast, he still controls that broad State, instead of throwing himself out of it, as he would do by marching on Mobile. The success will be greater, in a word, if achieved on the seaboard; or, in a military point of view, it is worth more to take Charleston than to take Mobile. Savannah, Beaufort, and Charleston are the three adjacent points, at one of which SHERMAN may end his long journey. Regarding the chances of success in attack, the nature of the land and water defences of the two cities, the character of the adjoining country, and its situation with regard to other points, we should

judge Savannah to be in rather the more danger from SHERMAN's first attack. But both of these cities will be in sufficient trepidation. And, finally, should our fortune be unfelicitous, Port Poyal harbor, at least, is already in our possession, and on that SHERMAN may direct his steps.

Next, as to the favoring circumstances of the region traversed. It is healthy and sufficiently fertile and rich in supplies. The interior of the State is not formidable to marching. For, although a long rain-storm makes sorry work of the roads, the soil is such that the effects of bad weather are quickly over. Near the coast we come upon savannahs and morasses; but then the fate of the expedition will be decided, and there will rather be a question of fighting than of forced marches. It is neither the best nor the worst ground for manoeuvring to which our troops are accustomed. Again, there are now but few troops in that quarter of the Confederacy. Georgia militia under HOWELL COBB, with the few veteran troops in garrison at Savannah and Charleston, are the chief opposing force. In this connection one inquires anxiously about the 10,000 prisoners, all veteran troops, landed recently by us at Savannah, the very seat of hostilities. They were invalids, it is true, and all unarmed; but they are at the very doors of the great arsenals and ordnance factories of the South. The possible movement of a part of EARLY's troops to the region in question, or the movement of a detachment of LEE's troops to South Carolina, and of EARLY's to supply the vacuum at Richmond, also attracts attention. The late demonstration in the Valley, so far from contradicting this assumption only confirms it, since troops would more easily be withdrawn under the cover of a pretentious advance. And, lastly, will not HOOD overtake SHERMAN and fatally harass him? All these are interesting speculations. But against the pieces which HOOD plays are those of THOMAS. GRANT and SHERIDAN too well understand the great game that now goes on, to allow men to steal away from Virginia, without fatally weakening the enemy. A demonstration in Virginia may, therefore, be confidently looked for, to coöperate with the move of SHERMAN. We see that the Georgian Army must be prepared for fighting as well as for marching; but it is chiefly provisional troops which will oppose them. Militia ably handled can do well: such a force chiefly repulsed HUNTER from Lynchburgh, and finished that campaign. But against SHERMAN's veterans, the levy of Governor BROWN's militia cannot avail. The aim of the enemy, therefore, for a great portion of the march, will be rather to oppose by obstructing the route—felling trees, burning bridges, laying the country waste of forage and fuel, rather than to hazard a pitched battle, which probably would be fatal. For such delays we must be prepared.

In marching from Atlanta, the first grand objective point of SHERMAN is naturally Macon. At this point, happily, he threatens both Mobile and Savannah. Should he capture that place after stubborn resistance, it may be the decisive blow of the campaign. Should he turn away without pausing to enter Macon, or should he find no formidable force there, as is probable, we may expect to find one column moving to Augusta. That place would repay capture by its own importance, as the seat of great powder-mills and factories. And, besides, a force there threatens at once Savannah, Charleston, and Macon, left behind. Milledgeville, as the capital of Georgia, and on account of its own importance, being upon the route, could hardly escape a visit. Indeed, it is quite probable that, during a great part of the route, SHERMAN would not advance in single column. There would be many advantages in dividing his forces, and travelling on different routes. The first of these is the obvious addition of speed; the second, the additional ease in supplying the troops from the country; a third in distracting the enemy by the number of points threatened, as well as by really seizing on the numerous important positions. Or, one of these columns might find employment in contending with the enemy, while the other was hurrying directly to the coast. The enemy's plan of impeding our advance by obstructions would then be considerably disturbed. The position at Augusta, in view of many possible operations, is an important one, and, sooner or later, it must be ours.

Such then are a few of the interesting speculations in which one might indulge about the progress of the

new campaign. It must be admitted that the freshness of the scenes it opens, no less than the daring of its undertaking, appeals to our sympathy. All we know, so far, is that SHERMAN'S headquarters before the start were at Kingston, in Northern Georgia. On the morning of the 12th he left that point, on his great campaign. On the 11th, Rome was evacuated, everything having been carried off, or, on the preceding day, destroyed by fire, which could aid the enemy. On the 14th, Atlanta was evacuated, and factories and public buildings blown up or consumed. The railroad thence to Chattanooga was already torn up. Before all this was accomplished, SHERMAN'S advance columns were already far on the road towards Macon.

There is much in this campaign to provoke admiration. It deals with great forces, and will solve great questions, no less with regard to the real hollowness of the Confederacy, in the present war, than in the great general questions of military strategy. The threatened cities are all far removed from the starting-point. It will require the reach of a giant to compass them. From Atlanta to Augusta, by railroad, is 171 miles. From Augusta to Charleston, 137 miles. From Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles. From Macon to Savannah, 190 miles. From Augusta to Savannah, 132 miles. Certainly, this is the campaign of wonderful distances.

It is far easier when a battle is over, and its fate sealed, to announce what ought to have been done, or might have been done, than to do that same thing on the field. Indeed, amid the smoke, roar, and confusion of action, it is not always easy to decide what it is possible to do, and much less what it is best to do. This fact admitted, however, it still remains true that there is much profit in the quiet review of past manoeuvres, precisely because it is simpler to criticize than to act. There is something to be learned, in this way, from investigating the cause of the early disaster at Cedar Creek, which terminated, later in the day, in a glorious victory to our arms. It seemed to us that the rout of the morning could be directly traced to the defective performance of outpost duty at that time in the Shenandoah Army. If the fault was not that of particular troops, as seems probable, but of the whole picket system, we trust that system has been changed after so bitter an experience of its fruits.

With the main facts of the battle in question our readers are familiar. Our men on the extreme left were completely surprised by a column of the enemy forcing its way through that flank at daybreak. Our pickets in that direction woke the camp by the quick rattle of their pieces. But the Army was accustomed to such firing at night, and apprehended no great danger. On the very heels of our sentries, the enemy gained our entrenchments, and broke down our left, "tearing," as one officer said, "regiment after regiment from the breastworks, like bark from off a switch." What, then, was the error? It was not in too much indolence on the part of the troops, or too late a reveille. In one corps, at least, the custom was to have the troops in line at daybreak, that they might be ready for any emergency. And on this particular occasion, GROVER'S division of the Nineteenth corps had been ordered the day before to move out at daylight on a reconnaissance. A portion of this division had cooked their breakfast, and, of course, were in line long before the torrent of the enemy's attack burst upon them. But the momentum he had acquired, and the confusion into which he had already thrown the left corps, the Eighth, were too much for the centre, the Nineteenth. Even the camp equipage of the Nineteenth was lost, except that part which some subdivisions saved by stacking arms, breaking camp, and then retaking arms, instead of remaining constantly under arms. Indeed, a little examination will show that all our forces had opportunity to get into line. The Nineteenth and Sixth corps were not attacked until some time after they were roused. Fifteen minutes elapsed, even, between the first onset and the assault on the right or reserve division of the Eighth corps. But the retreat, once started, was infectious.

The whole calamity seems to have resulted from the surprise. The position selected for our troops in some sense aided this surprise. It faced Cedar Creek, and had its left flank on the Shenandoah. The fords of each stream were guarded by batteries. So little distance, however, was left between our picket line on the latter river and the camp, that a surprise of the

pickets was sure to be followed by an incursion into the camp. And, in effect, the enemy made but a single leap, so to speak, from the posts of the astonished outer guard to the batteries themselves, which latter they seized before they could be got into action. It was the work of a moment to turn our position. Three things, therefore, were wanting to the picket line. It needed to be alert, strong, and stationed at a proper distance from camp; and of these three qualities, the last was the most essential.

As a partial excuse for the result, it has been urged that a thick fog prevailed at the time of the attack. This unquestionable fact, however, even if it excused the surprise and capture of the picket line, would not justify the surprise of the main Army. The presence of the fog was rather the opportunity than the excuse for the surprise. Fogs were not so rare at that time or in that region as to be eliminated from the calculable possibilities of outpost exigencies. There was such weather preceding the 19th of October, and there has been much more since. And, besides, it is a good rule not to allow the operation of the ordinary laws of Nature to furnish a plea for negligence in outpost duty. When the elements are against us, we must double our precautions. If the detail for duty is too weak, let it be increased. Let the distance of the outer line from camp be extended. Let the posts be more frequently visited, and the rounds oftener made. In some of our brigades all this is admirably cared for; but in others there is much yet to learn in guarding against surprises.

In last week's number we noticed the determination of Judge COURSON, of the Canadian court, to wait for evidence of the existence of some commission to YOUNG and his associates from the Richmond military authorities, and suggested that no possible order from that source could make the St. Alban's affair a legitimate belligerent operation; that our representatives might as well admit at once the existence of whatever commission could be set up. There are but two forms of belligerent action under which we can suppose it will be attempted to classify the so called raid. It may be pretended that it was as legitimate in respect to the United States as would be an armed invasion by the Southern military entering a Northern State from the confederated districts, and that if those engaged in it had been captured on our soil, they could still be held only as prisoners of war, as distinguished both from ordinary criminals and from spies or uncommissioned military free-booters. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any court in the British dominions would maintain this doctrine, though, as we have once already suggested, the *dicta* of the judges of the Queen's Bench in the case of the *J. L. Gerrity*, holding that captures like that of that vessel, if committed with the *bona fide* intention of benefitting the Confederacy, would be justifiable acts of war, might be urged in support of such a doctrine. But if this view of the affair is rejected, it may be said that such persons, having secretly and without any apparent military organization entered the enemy's country with hostile purposes, could not indeed expect, if taken by us, to be treated as prisoners of war, and might, by us, be regarded as spies, or as unlicensed military free-booters, but that they were nevertheless in the service of a recognized belligerent, in view of belligerent objects and interests. And it may be urged that, on escaping into neutral territory, they should be regarded by the neutrals as engaged in a belligerent or at least a political transaction, and so not as offenders against the municipal laws of the country where their schemes had been carried into effect, and so not included in any treaty of extradition.

We think it probable that only this latter view presents itself to the Canadian court as the question to be considered; and that it is in view of determining whether the parties charged were actually acting for the political or belligerent interests of the Confederacy that it was thought necessary to procure evidence of a commission or other authority.

We think it would be new doctrine in public law to accord to those engaged in such acts either the character of spy or of military freebooter. The character of spy does not, it seems to us, admit of acts of force; more clearly not of acts of force in which a number of persons are engaged and assume an offensive and defensive organization, though only temporary. And how can the character of military freebooters be attributed to persons who enter from

neutral territory? It cannot be attributed with any more propriety than can the character of regular belligerent force. If a number of refugees from the Rebel districts should by force and fraud, though without commissions or military organization, break through the Northern States, plundering and murdering as they came, and then cross over into Canada, it might be maintained that they were, as to all neutrals, a belligerent force; as much as a regularly organized military body would be.

But we assume that the British authorities repel the idea that military forces can be commissioned and organized against us, on Canadian soil, with responsibility on their part; and on the principle underlying this admission, it must also be maintained that no other or inferior belligerent capacity can be claimed for any private individuals there, entertaining hostile purposes against a neighbor country. Each government is responsible as to others for the acts of all persons within its territorial jurisdiction, whether aliens or subjects. This is equally true, whether the inhabitants of the seceded and confederated States are regarded as rebels to the United States, or as subjects of an independent nation. In either case, the British Government is responsible for the acts of aggression on our soil, if it accords them any belligerent capacity, and refuses to admit their liability to the criminal laws, when they have entered our territory from Canada.

GENERAL SHERIDAN seems inclined to emulate, in his Shenandoah campaign, the reputation of General GRANT, as the great *gun-taker* of the war. Before the present campaign, the Lieutenant-General had got well into the hundreds in the number of his captured cannon—exactly how far we forget, but the figure approached half a thousand. Official reports from the cavalry corps of the Shenandoah Army have lately set forth the number of cannon captured from the unhappy EARLY, though, by the way, we must caution some readers not to be verdant enough to suppose that the cavalry divisions have charged all the batteries, or done all the bloody fighting, or suffered all the losses in the campaign, merely because they share with each other the captures of flags and cannon. The infantry must have a tithe of praise too, though the horsemen were the swiftest in picking up the spoils, which, at the end of a hard fight, the ruined enemy dropped in his flight. At all events, it is clear that SHERIDAN now counts his captured artillery with three figures, and, like GRANT, is among "the hundreds." What singular magnet he possesses for attracting EARLY'S ordnance, must be a perpetual mystery to the Tredegar workmen, whose main occupation of late seems to be turning out guns for him to lose. A press correspondent from the Valley humorously relates that new batteries have lately been sent to EARLY from Richmond, and that they came marked "Lieutenant-General EARLY:" whereupon some malicious wag wrote over this direction the words, "Major-General PHILIP SHERIDAN, 'care of —.'" However long his start, therefore, the Lieutenant-General must look to his laurels. Even in the late skirmish between POWELL and LOMAX, on the Front Royal Road, the enemy could not retire without leaving us two cannon and two caissons as a pledge that his ancient custom in this respect was not to be changed for the worse.

WE have received, through the kindness of a correspondent, the original copy, with its endorsements, of the following circular letter, issued by order of Major-General DANA, commanding the District of Vicksburg. The article to which allusion is made will be remembered as having been published in the impression of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for September 3d, 1864:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, }
VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 11, 1864. }
Brigadier-General J. B. HAWKINS, General Officer of the Day:
GENERAL:—The Major-General commanding desires me to transmit the accompanying article, styled "The Defence of Field-Works," for your careful perusal.
After reading the same please cause it to be circulated in the following order: Brigadier-General Maibey, Colonel Lieb, Colonel Starling, and Colonel Osband, and afterward let it have as general circulation through the command as possible.
Very respectfully,
GEORGE H. DANA, Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

BRIGADIER-General Beal has returned from a short leave of absence and resumed command of the First brigade, Second division, Nineteenth corps. Colonel Dudley returns to the command of his old regiment, the Thirtieth Massachusetts.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S NAVAL FORCE.

HERBERT, with but few exceptions, the United States Revenue Marine has been represented by a number of small and, at the best, uncomfortable sailing craft, which were ill adapted to keep at sea in bad weather, and with the progress of steam navigation they became unfit for the service required of them. As it is the duty of a revenue cutter to overhaul vessels, of a necessity she should be the fastest vessel afloat. A remodeling of the Revenue Marine, and the substitution of fast steamers for sailing vessels was therefore indispensable. Such strong opposition met the first attempts of those who felt an interest in the welfare of the service that for a time they were disheartened and almost discouraged. The breaking out of the Rebellion, however, afforded an opportunity for the reorganization of the service and for placing it amongst the effective arms of our defence.

A number of the sailing cutters which were stationed in Southern ports had been seized by the Rebels, and the best steamer, the *Harriet Lane*, the pride of the service, was loaned and finally transferred to the Navy proper, so that the Revenue Marine was shorn of its strength and effectiveness in a very brief period.

To supply these wants, the Treasury Department purchased and fitted out a number of small tugs, and at once put them in commission, stationing a number in the waters of the Chesapeake and Potomac. Although not by any means entirely suited to the work, they have rendered incalculable service in preventing supplies and mails passing from Maryland into Virginia. The numerous captures amply testify to their value and the vigilance of their officers. A number of other small craft were also purchased for duty in the harbors of Boston, New York, Hampton Roads, Port Royal, and for service along the coast. Meanwhile the sailing craft were disposed of at stations where their presence could render the best service to the Government. Two sea steamers, the *Cuyahoga* and *Miami*, the former an ex-Mexican war steamer, and the latter an ex-yacht, were purchased shortly after the *Harriet Lane* was transferred. They have been very active in performing the duties of revenue vessels, and have done good service in joining in the pursuit of the Rebel privateers which have from time to time visited our coast. The *E. A. Stevens*, or as she is sometimes called, *Naugahuck*, has participated in some of the memorable events of the war. She was presented to the Treasury Department by Commodore Stevens, of Hoboken.

We now come to the condition of the Revenue Marine at the present time. Through the unceasing labors of Mr. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. T. B. STILLMAN, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, six new screw steamers have recently been built and put into commission. Some of them are now cruising along the coast in quest of privateers. These vessels mark a new era in the history of the Revenue Marine, and foreshadow the future rise and progress of this branch of our national floating defences. The vessels are far ahead of anything we have had of their character; and there are promises that they will be improved upon at an early day. We need great speed in revenue vessels: as we have said before, they should be the fastest afloat, carrying heavy batteries. Keeping always under steam, and ever ready in the event of extraordinary need to render valuable service, they can be made to form a coast guard, whose value it is impossible at the present time to estimate.

Already steps have been taken to provide a dockyard and depot for the revenue vessels. The site selected is on the northeastern end of Staten Island. Here large warehouses have been erected in which to store provisions, sails, cordage, supplies, &c. A coal depot is also provided, with proper receptacles for shot, shell, and other ordnance stores. In fine, a complete establishment for the use of the Revenue Marine will be prepared.

The following are the names of the vessels at present attached to the United States Revenue Marine fleet:

SCREW STEAMERS (new class).	
Name.	Guns.
Pawtuxet.....	6
Ashuelot.....	6
Mahoning.....	6
Wayanda.....	6
Kankakee.....	6
Kewanee.....	6
Purchased:	
Cuyahoga.....	6
Miami.....	6
E. A. Stevens.....	3
Tiger.....	3
Reliance.....	3
Total, 11 vessels and 56 guns.	

PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMERS.	
Bronx.....	2
Nemaha.....	2
Northerner.....	2
Total vessels, 3; total guns, 6.	

SAILING VESSELS.	
Crawford.....	3
Varina.....	3
Finard.....	3
Campbell.....	3
Toucey.....	3
Jos. Lane.....	3
Shubrick.....	3
P. Allen.....	2
Dobbin.....	2
Agassiz.....	2
Jackson.....	2
Black.....	2
Morris.....	2
Thompson.....	2
Total vessels, 14; total guns, 52.	
Grand total 25 vessels and 114 guns.	

There is one fact in connection with the history of the Revenue Marine not generally known; it is well worthy of mention at this time. A steam Revenue Cutter (the *Harriet Lane*) was the first vessel to fire a shotted gun at the breaking out of this Rebellion. It was fired while off Charleston bar, and directed against the mail steamer *Nashville*, which was lying off the bar waiting to run in during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. She refused to show her colors, and Captain FAUCON ordered a shot thrown across her bow. Lieutenant, now Captain, TOMPKINS, of the *Miami*, fired the shot which had the desired effect. The act in itself may be but trifling, but it will have its record in history.

A word for the personnel of the Revenue Marine. This service is officered by a very promising list of young and active men, many of whom have seen service in the Navy proper.

With new, fast, well-built vessels, the energy, tact and skillful seamanship of the officers of the Revenue Marine will no longer fall of public appreciation, and we have no doubt that not many years will pass before they attain the object of their laudable ambition in the advance of their service to a first position amongst the Revenue Marines of the world.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE INDIAN OPERATIONS.

REPORT OF GENERAL POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, Nov. 3, 1864.

GENERAL.—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this Department during the past year:—

The two great Indian nations which occupy this military department are the Chippewas, who inhabit the region between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake River on the east and the Red River of the North on the west, and the powerful Sioux or Dakota nation which, divided into numerous strong and warlike tribes, claims and roams over the vast region from the western frontier of Minnesota on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west and frontier of Iowa and the line of the Platte River on the south to the British Possessions on the north. There are some small fragments of tribes on the Upper Missouri who belong to neither nation, but they are few in number, insignificant in strength or influence, and have always been at peace with the whites.

With the Chippewas there have been no difficulties which have led to hostilities, although there have been, and continue to be, the constant misunderstandings, dissatisfactions and controversies, which naturally arise under our defective Indian system between the Indians on the one side and the Indian agents and traders on the other. So far, these difficulties have not culminated in actual hostilities, but unless the Indian system be remodelled they are likely to do so at any moment. The war up to this time has been entirely confined to the Sioux nation.

It will be remembered that the campaign of last year terminated, so far as field operations were concerned, with the defeat of the Sioux by General Sully, near the James River, on the 3d September, 1863.

The high latitude of the theatre of war in this Department, the immense region of uninhabited country covered by military operations, and the vast distances from the frontier to be traversed before the enemy can be reached, of necessity very much shorten the season during which it is possible to carry on actual field operations.

After receiving the Indian boundary not more than three months are left in which it is practicable to keep troops in the field. The operations of last year ended with such defeats of the Indians occupying the vast regions east of the Missouri River as forced them for a time to take refuge in the British Possessions, and relieved the entire frontier settlements of Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, from any danger of Indian hostilities. During last winter, however, the whole Dakota nation from the Rocky Mountains to the Minnesota frontier, and from the Platte River and the Iowa line to the British Possessions on the north succeeded in combining their various and scattered tribes for a final effort against the whites, and by the opening of spring had slowly concentrated their whole force on and near the Upper Missouri to resist the navigation of the Missouri River, prevent the passage of emigrants across the great plains, and to deliver with their combined forces a final battle against the United States troops under General Sully.

This Indian force was then estimated by competent authorities, and so reported by me to the War Department early in the spring, at about 6,000 warriors, and this estimate was subsequently confirmed by General Sully after his battles with them near the Little Missouri.

It was also reported at the time, and has been confirmed since by undoubted testimony, that ammunition and other necessary supplies were brought to the Indian camps during the winter by half-breeds and traders from the British settlements on the Red River of the North. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat what I have so often reported that Indian hostilities in this Department have been fomented and encouraged, and the Indians supplied with the means to continue the war by the half-breeds and other British subject of the Selkirk settlements.

As I was satisfied that this combination of the whole of the numerous and widely-dispersed tribes of the Sioux (or Dakota) nation, who occupy the vast region north of the Platte and the northern boundaries of Iowa, from the Rocky Mountains to the vicinity of the great lakes would be the final effort of the great Indian nation to continue hostilities against the whites, and as I felt sure that if once their entire force of warriors could be met and defeated this Indian war in the Northwest on any considerable scale would be closed, preparations for an active campaign during the summer of 1864 were made during the close of last winter.

The plan of operations consisted in putting into the field under the command of Brigadier-General A. Sully, an active column of about 2,500 men, entirely cavalry, to advance against the Indians wherever they could be found and deliver battle with them, and at the same time to follow up the movement of this force with detachments of infantry large enough to establish strong posts in the Indian country.

These posts were so located as to cover the frontier of Iowa and Minnesota and the frontier settlements of Dakota Territory at a long distance; to interpose between the different tribes so as to prevent concerted action; to command the hunting grounds of the Indians so that they would be constantly under the supervision and in the power of the military forces, which by concerted action could easily and promptly march a heavy force of cavalry upon any portion of the region in which the Indians are obliged to hunt for subsistence; to command the Indian trails toward the frontier settlements so as to detect the passage even of the smallest parties attempting to make raids upon the settlers, and to follow them up; and, so far as military necessities would allow, to protect an emigrant route from the Upper Mississippi River to the Territories of Idaho and Montana. The details of this plan of operations were submitted to you and approved in February last, and immediate preparations made to carry them into execution.

General Sully collected the forces under his command from the various posts and stations in his district early in the spring, and commenced to move up the Missouri River, leaving only such detachments as were necessary to cover the frontier from small Indian raids during his absence. He was reinforced by about 1,500 mounted men from Minnesota, leaving General Sibley with about 700 effective men to protect the frontier settlements of Minnesota during the summer. The mouth of Burdache Creek on the Upper Missouri was selected as the point where the Minnesota troops should join the forces of General Sully moving up the Missouri, and the junction of these forces was made on the 30th of June. The spring rise in the Missouri River did not come down until very late in the season, and Sully only reached the mouth of Cannon Ball River, at which point he was to establish a strong post which was to be his depot of supplies, on the 7th of July. He established Fort Rice at that point, distant from Sioux City four hundred and fifty miles, and garrisoned it with five companies of the 30th Wisconsin volunteers. The Indians who had been concentrated on and near the Missouri River, about fifty miles above this post, had meantime crossed to the southwest side of the river and occupied a strong position in a very difficult country near the Little Missouri River, due west and about two hundred miles from Fort Rice.

On the 26th of July General Sully marched upon these Indians with the following forces:—8th Minnesota volunteers (mounted), and six companies of 2d Minnesota cavalry, with four light guns, under command of Colonel M. T. Thomas, 8th Minnesota volunteers; eleven companies 6th Iowa cavalry, three companies 7th Iowa cavalry, two companies Dakota cavalry, four companies Brackett's battalion cavalry, one small company scouts, and four mountain howitzers, all under command of —, numbering in all 2,200 men. A small emigrant train for Idaho which had accompanied the Minnesota troops from that State followed the movement of Sully's force. At the head of Heart River he corralled his trains, and leaving a sufficient guard with them he marched rapidly to the northwest to the point where the combined forces of the Indians were assembled. On the morning of July 28th he came upon them, between five and six thousand warriors, strongly posted in a wooded country very much cut up with high, rugged hills and deep, impassable ravines. He had an hour's talk with some of the Indian chiefs, who were very defiant and impudent, after which he moved rapidly forward against their strong position.

The action for a time was sharp and severe; but the artillery and long-range small arms of the troops were very destructive, and the Indians began to give way on all sides. They were so closely pressed by Sully's troops that they abandoned their extensive camps, leaving all their robes, lodges, cows, and utensils of every description, and all the winter supply of provisions which they had been so long collecting. The action resulted in a running fight of nine miles, the Indians finally scattering completely, and escaping with nothing except their wounded, which, according to Indian custom, they carried off, as also as many of their killed as they could. One hundred and twenty-five dead warriors were left on the field. I have transmitted heretofore the reports of General Sully and of the various commanders of his force, as also a statement of the immense quantity of Indian goods and supplies captured and destroyed by General Sully in the captured camp of the Indians.

Finding the country nearly impracticable, having only a small supply of provisions or means to carry them, and ascertaining that the retreat of the mass of the Indians was toward the southwest, Sully returned to his train at the head of Heart River and resumed his march westward through an unknown and unexplored region towards the Yellowstone,

which he expected to reach near Fort Alexander, at which point it had been proposed to establish a military post.

On the 5th of August he came in sight of the Bad Lands, which border the Little Missouri on both sides. The country was exceedingly rugged and difficult, and so cut up with deep, perpendicular ravines that it was with the utmost labor and loss of time that a narrow, winding way between the ravines in places barely ten feet wide was found for his wagons. I cannot convey a better idea of the country than is contained in the following extract from Sully's report, which will be full of interest to the scientific world:

EXTRACT.

"I have not sufficient power of language to describe the country in front of us. It was grand, dismal and majestic. You can imagine a deep basin, six hundred feet deep and twenty-five miles in width, filled with a number of cones and oven-shaped knobs of all sizes, from twenty-five to several hundred feet high, sometimes by themselves, sometimes piled up into large heaps on top of each other in all conceivable shapes and confusion. Most of these hills were of a gray clay, but many of a light brick color (of burnt clay), little or no vegetation. Some of the sides of the hills, however, were covered with a few scrub cedars. Viewed in the distance at sunset it looked exactly like the ruins of an ancient city. I regret very much that some gentleman well acquainted with geology and mineralogy did not accompany the expedition, for we marched through a most wonderful and interesting country. It was covered with pieces of petrified wood, and on the tops of some of the hills we found petrified stumps of trees, the remains of a great forest. In some cases these trees were sixteen to eighteen feet in diameter. Large quantities of iron ore, lava, and impressions of leaves in the rocks, of a size and shape not known to any of us."

In this difficult and almost impassable region a portion of the Indians whom Sully had defeated on the 28th of July attempted to offer resistance, but were badly defeated, leaving over one hundred dead on the field.

After this hopeless effort, in which General Sully reports that they exhibited none of the spirit and audacity which characterized the fight of the 28th of July, the Indians scattered and broke up their combination entirely. The Teton, separated into small fragments, fled toward the southwest; the Yanktonais, with other confederated tribes from the north and east of the Missouri, crossed the Missouri River, and retreated rapidly into the British Possessions by way of Mouse River. General Sully followed them nearly to the British line.

Finding the country west of Fort Rice, in the direction of the Yellowstone, impracticable for wagon road, Sully decided not to establish a post so high up on that river, but placed a garrison at the mouth of the Yellowstone and another at the trading post of Fort Berthold, lower down on the Missouri River. These posts, in connection with Fort Rice, will keep open the Missouri River, render travel along the valley secure, and separate the Indian tribes so that another concentration will be impracticable even should the Indians seek it.

Sully returned slowly by way of the Missouri River valley to Fort Rice. After leaving that post well garrisoned and in good condition, and sending the 30th Wisconsin volunteers to the Mississippi to go south to Sherman's army, Sully came slowly down to Sioux City, where his last dispatches are dated.

To Fort Randall and also to Fort Pierre chiefs of the combined Sioux tribes which he had defeated came in and asked for peace, acknowledging that they could not fight against the whites, that they had lost everything—robes, lodges, provisions, &c.—and would be in a starving condition. They were informed by the commanding officers of those posts that the only conditions of peace required from them were that they would behave themselves and not molest the whites. The Indians were both surprised and gratified that peace on such easy terms was to be had, and immediately returned to their tribes to bring in the principal chiefs to meet General Sully at Fort Randall. It is expected that peace with all the tribes west of the Missouri River, on terms entirely satisfactory to the Government, will be made this winter—a peace which involves neither presents nor annuities of any description, but a peace simply based upon good behavior.

With the Yanktonais and other Sioux tribes north and east of the Missouri there will be somewhat longer delay in coming to satisfactory terms. About half these Indians desire to make peace at once, but there are many who wish to keep up the war, and who are encouraged in their purpose by half-breeds and other British subjects, and as they have a safe refuge in the British Possessions, and are there supplied with means to carry on hostilities, it will probably require the hardships and privations of a winter in those arctic regions to bring them to their senses. They took refuge there after the late battles in a perfectly desolate condition, and are already beginning to rob and plunder and in places to commit murders in the English settlements. They will soon become as odious and dangerous to the British settlements as they have been to our own. By spring most likely everything will be satisfactorily settled.

As matters stand, and are likely to stand this winter, however, with these Indians, there is no manner of danger to the frontier settlements of Minnesota and Dakota. The Indians are driven far away, and a cold, barren and bleak prairie region, many hundreds of miles in extent, and impassable in winter, interposes between them and the frontier settlements.

In Minnesota there have been no active operations, there being no hostile Indians except a few straggling thieves east of the Missouri River. With the small force under his command judiciously posted, General Sibley has kept everything quiet on the Minnesota border, nor is there ever again the likelihood of any Indian hostilities from Sioux on the Minnesota frontier beyond such small thieving raids as are incident to the situation and must always occur so long as there are Indians on our western borders. With these, should they occur, a small force will be able to deal conclusively.

For details, of which the foregoing report is a brief summary, I have the honor to refer you to the reports of Generals Sully and Sibley herewith and heretofore transmitted.

In some manner the British Government should either prevent hostile Indians who reside within the boundaries of the United States from seeking refuge in British territory, or should secure the United States against the raids of such Indians, or should permit the United States forces to pursue into British territory all Indians who belong south of the line and who are at war with citizens of the United States. One of these three demands is certainly reasonable, and will effect the desired purpose. In the same connection it will be necessary to prohibit half-breeds and other British subject from coming into the territory of the United States to trade with Indians, whether hostile to us or not, who live south of the British line. The hostile Sioux have for the past two years been supplied with ammunition, provisions, &c., to carry on hostilities against the United States by British subjects both in their own territory and in ours. A state of hostility between the Sioux and citizens of the United States, of course, throws all the trade with such Indians into the hands of British traders. Hence the anxiety of these traders to prevent peace with the Sioux Indians.

I have the honor again to ask attention to my letter of February 6, 1864, to the Secretary of War on the subject of our Indian system, and to beg, in view of the interests of the Government as well as of humanity, that such legislative or executive action be recommended as will, as far as practicable, correct the evils therein set forth. I transmit enclosed a copy of that letter and a copy of the trade regulations with Indians which I have heretofore forwarded and which I deem necessary to protect Indians and white men alike against Indian traders.

It is my purpose, by forcing all traders with Indians to locate their trading posts in the immediate vicinity of the military posts, and, so far as possible, to make these military posts the nuclei of extensive Indian camps, and as far as possible to induce the Indians to make their permanent homes so near to the posts that they will constantly be under the supervision and control of the garrisons.

If there be no other places to trade except the military posts, the Indian will necessarily resort to them, and will there remain except when he is engaged in hunting during the summer season.

If fair dealing with Indians can be enforced there never will be danger of any Indian wars. The object of these trade regulations is to secure these two results; but unless they are adopted and enforced by military authority we cannot hope for any permanent peace with the Indians. The regulations themselves are so full and their object so manifest that it is unnecessary to go further into detail concerning them.

The only other white men I would permit to have intercourse with the Indians are the missionaries. I trust that some arrangements will be made with the authorities of our Home Missionary Societies to furnish to each military post good practical men, with their families, whose business shall be to teach the Indian the useful arts of life; the Indian men to cultivate the soil, the Indian women to sew and to do such other work as they are fitted for, and all to keep themselves clean and decent. These are the first lessons to be taught to Indians.

Religious instruction will come afterwards in its natural order. The failure of our missionaries among Indians is due, I think, mainly to the fact that they have reversed the proper order of instruction, and have attempted to make the Indian a member of the church while he was still a wild savage. Of course, if anything is to be gained by it, the Indian will profess his belief in anything whatever, without the slightest

est knowledge or concern as to what it all means. What is needed to civilize and Christianize Indians are practical, common-sense men who will first teach them to be human and to acquire the arts of civilized life; who will educate, as far as can be done, the children of the Indians, and who will be content to look to the future and not to the immediate present for results. Such missionaries could be of incalculable benefit to the Indian and to the Government, and I would recommend that whenever such men are sent to the military posts on the frontier, the Government furnish them with quarters and with rations at the rate of two small families for each one of the larger posts, and for one small family for each smaller post. I have no doubt that these small missions at each post, if conducted by practical and earnest men, would greatly add to the hope of permanent peace with the Indian, and contribute to a healthy and increasing improvement in the moral and physical condition of the Indian tribes.

The military commanders will be instructed to give every assistance and encouragement to such missionaries, and to enjoin upon the officers and soldiers under their command that they exhibit toward the missionaries every respect and kindness.

The peace which will be made with Indians under the instructions I have given to Generals Sully and Sibley is based simply upon the understanding that the Indians on the one hand behave themselves and do not molest the whites, and on the other hand that the whites shall be made to deal fairly with the Indians and not molest them in any way. The military authorities undertake to enforce good conduct on both sides, and will have the power, if not interfered with, to do so thoroughly.

As such a peace involves neither annuities nor presents, and holds out no prospect in violating it except hostilities, it will probably be lasting. Hitherto it has been the practice to accompany every treaty of peace made by Indian agents with expensive presents of goods and supplies of various kinds, and the Indians naturally understand that these are given them as bribes to keep the peace, and because the whites are afraid of them, and of course they observe such treaties only as long as they find it convenient, or until they need a further supply of presents (ammunition, goods, &c.). In fact, it has been for years a saying with the Sioux along the great mail route to California, that whenever they became poor and needed blankets and powder and lead they had only to go down to this great mail and emigrant route and kill a few white people and there would be another treaty of peace which would supply all their wants.

It is beyond question that such a system of treaty-making is of all others the most impolitic, whether negotiated with savage or civilized people, and leads in either case to constant and increasing hostilities.

I intend in settling a peace with Indians in this department to do away entirely with this system, which, aside from its effect in stimulating and encouraging breaches of treaties of peace, is always attended with fraud upon the Government and upon the Indians.

I shall send up in the spring some companies of cavalry to make a cantonment for the summer at some point on the lake, and to remain there until the last possible moment in the autumn, with the view of drawing the various tribes of Indians to that point and furnishing them with facilities of trade during the summer and autumn. Such a cantonment kept up for two or three seasons will have a most beneficial effect upon the Indians, as all whites except authorized traders acting under the supervision of the military authorities will be prohibited from going into that region.

It is proper to remark that extensive strata of excellent coal have been found at Fort Rice, one vein six feet thick. This coal field extends towards the southwest, and it is supposed outcrops on the slopes of the Black Hills. How far north it extends is not yet known. The existence of this great coal field half way between the great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains is a fact the value of which cannot well be overestimated. Aside from furnishing fuel for the navigation of the Upper Missouri River, it is a controlling element in the location of a railroad across the great plains to the Pacific.

Its extent and character will soon be developed by the troops from Fort Rice and other points on the Missouri River.

I may state, finally, that the Government may safely dismiss all apprehensions of Indian wars in the Northwest. Small Indian raids there doubtless will be, as there always have been, for stealing horses, but no hostilities on any considerable scale are likely again to occur. A small force such as is designated in this report will be quite sufficient to protect the frontier and the emigration.

I only ask now that the military authorities be left to themselves to deal with these Indians, and to regulate the trading with the Indian tribes without the intervention of Indian agents, and I will cheerfully guarantee peace with the Indian tribes in this department.

The department has been administered, so far as its relations with the State and other civil authorities are concerned, in accordance with the views and principles laid down in the accompanying letter from me to Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin. I am gratified to say that there have been entire harmony and success. The draft and all other laws of the United States have been promptly and fully executed in the department without difficulty or trouble of any kind whatever.

I desire to bear testimony to the hearty co-operation and zeal of the district commanders in the department in the discharge of the various and perplexing duties which have devolved upon me.

General Sully, commanding District of Iowa and the Indian Expedition; General Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota; and General T. C. H. Smith, commanding District of Wisconsin, are entitled to my warmest thanks for their valuable services and the cordial good feeling which they have manifested during their entire term of service in this department.

To General Sully I particularly desire to invite the favorable consideration of the War Department. His arduous and distinguished services in organizing and conducting the Indian Expedition, and beating and dispersing the combined tribes of Indians in two considerable battles, at such remote points and in so difficult a country, and in thus bringing the Indians to the necessity of asking peace from the Government, entitles him to peculiar consideration, and make it proper for me to renew the application heretofore transmitted for his promotion. He has earned it fairly, and I trust and believe that the Government will not hesitate to confer it upon him.

To the reports of Generals Sully and Sibley and to those of their subordinate commanders I refer for details of the various military operations herein sketched, and for a proper representation of the distinguished conduct of the several officers and of the troops under their command. I cheerfully endorse their recommendations in behalf of the officers and soldiers in question.

I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORZ, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Major-General H. W. HALLBOK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.

THE ATTEMPT AT FORTS JOHNSON AND SIMPKINS, CHARLESTON HARBOR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 153:

The following summary of evidence relative to the attack on Forts Johnson and Simpkins in July last, is published for the information of the command. Its publication has been delayed by the illness and prolonged absence of Brigadier-General Schmedding, who was originally charged with the investigation.

At 2 A. M., July 3, 1864, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hoyt, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, Major Little, with sixty men of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, left Paine's dock, Morris Island, in boats and under orders to take Forts Johnson and Simpkins. They were to cross Charleston Harbor till opposite the beach between the forts, then move by the left flank, pull vigorously to land and assault with the bayonet. Clear and precise instructions were given to all concerned. The only signal of retreat was to be sounded on a bugle in possession of Colonel Hoyt.

The pilot failed to find the passage through the bar at Fort Johnson, but a narrow channel was at last discovered near shore. Through this many of the boats had passed, when, day breaking, the enemy opened a heavy fire, which was, however, almost entirely harmless, passing far over head.

The boats commanded by Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Conyngham, Captain Camp and Lieutenants Stevens and Evans, all of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, rowed rapidly to the shore, and these officers, with Adjutant Bunyan (afterwards killed), and one hundred and thirty-five men, landed and drove the enemy, but, deserted by their comrades, were obliged to surrender to superior numbers.

Colonel Hoyt bestows unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with him; of them seven were killed and sixteen wounded. Colonel Hoyt himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward and bringing them through the narrow channel; and the feeling which led him to land at the head of his men was the promptings of a gallant spirit which deserved to find more imitators.

At the time of Colonel Hoyt's landing, great confusion existed in the second and third divisions of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, and a retreat commenced. It is impossible to discover which boats

first led off the disgraceful movement, the occupants of each declaring that others were retreating before they themselves turned. These divisions falling back in confusion, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh shared the general movement, and the whole expedition returned to Paine's dock.

Colonel Gurney, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York regiment, commanding Morris Island, who was charged with sending the expedition, did not accompany it, but remained at Paine's dock. There seems no sufficient reason for this conduct. The presence of a commanding officer when the landing was effected would have been of the greatest service in preventing the retreat.

The chief cause of failure was the lack of spirit, energy and power of command on the part of subordinate officers. In such an expedition the commanders of boats exercise, in a great measure, an independent authority, while at the same time they are able to hold the men completely under their control. It is on them the main responsibility must rest; and it is plain that many of them were totally unequal to the occasion. Among those who seem to have been most wanting in decision and determination were Major Jayne, Captain Weed and Lieutenants Farr, Moses and Hollingsworth, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, and the confusion in the boats of this regiment could only have arisen from a very lax state of discipline.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York regiment showed more coolness and better discipline; still they not only retreated without proper orders, but are gravely in fault for not obeying the peremptory order of their commanding officer, Major Little (who seems to have done everything that could be done) to land at once. From this censure must be excepted Captain Henry and Lieutenants Little and Abercrombie, who brought their boats to shore and landed. Captain Weston, too, deserves favorable mention. The officers and men of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery appear to have behaved well.

The expedition was well planned, and would have succeeded had it not been for the absence of the commanding officer, and the want of spirit and energy on the part of many of his subordinates.

The Major-General commanding regrets that he has felt it his duty to make known the results of investigation into an affair which reflects so little credit on most of those concerned. He has reason to hope that many are heartily ashamed of their conduct, and he trusts it will be a lesson to the whole command, and especially to officers of all grades, how indispensable to the success of the most promising plan is the possession of determination and soldierly spirit by those who are to execute it.

By command of
Major-General J. G. FOSTER.

W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, SMYRNA CAMP, GA.,
November 9th, 1864.

General Order No. 59.

The following announcement of the Staff of this Division is officially made:

1st. Captain G. Lofland, Acting Adjutant-General Vols., Adjutant-General.

2d. P. P. Galvin, 6th Mo. Vol. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, to date from August 18th, 1864.

3d. First Lieutenant David M. Burchfield, 53d Ohio Vols., Aide-de-Camp.

4th. Captain Theodore Voges, Acting Quartermaster Vols., Quartermaster.

5th. Captain John W. Cornyn, Commissary Subsistence Vols., Commissary Subsistence.

6th. Captain C. A. Ernest, 30th Ohio Vols., Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

7th. Doctor Joseph B. Potter, Surgeon, 30th Ohio Vols., Medical Director.

8th. Major Thomas T. Taylor, Major 47th Ohio Vols., Acting Judge Advocate.

9th. Captain John C. Nelson, 70th Ohio Vols., Commissary of Musters.

10th. Mr. John R. Scupham, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Acting Topographical Engineer.

11th. Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, 1st Alabama Cavalry, Ordnance Officer.

12th. Captain Joseph Shultz, 11th Illinois Vols., Provost-Marshal.

13th. Captain John J. Parrill, 53d Ohio Vols., Chief of Pioneers.

14th. First Lieutenant Byron Barrett, 116th Illinois Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Ambulance Master.

15th. Captain John W. White, 8th Mo. Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Division Headquarters, and in charge of trains that move with the troops.

16th. Second Lieutenant T. W. Doyle, 15th Michigan Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster of Ordnance train.

17th. First Lieutenant E. E. Root, 5th Ohio Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster of Pioneer Corps.

They will be obeyed in their respective departments and respected accordingly.

They are reminded that it is no part of the duty of a staff officer to be ornamental to his chief, but that there is enough of duty in each of their respective spheres, when well done, to call forth all their energies, and to occupy all their time. It is this, and a constant endeavor to learn more of their duties that is expected and will be required.

W. B. HAZEN, Brigadier-General.

CAPTURE OF A BLACK FLAG.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, KELLY HOUSE, MARYLAND,
November 9, 1864.

GENERAL:—In compliance with the directions of the Secretary of War I forward you the "black flag" captured by detective C. H. Marsh from General Early's command, Monday night, August 1, 1864, while in their lines near North Mountain.

The flag was in charge of two rebels, and set up against a tree; one of the rebels went in search of water; Marsh, who had been watching the flag from nightfall, determined to get it if possible, sprang upon the man left alone, secured him, took the flag from the pole, and brought the flag and prisoner safely through within our lines.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. B. TYLER, Brigadier-General.

General E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION RECALLED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1864.

The official publication of Second Lieutenant R. B. Humphrey, 13th U. S. Infantry, for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby recalled. Evidence having been furnished this office of the decease of that officer on the 4th ult.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—SUMMARY.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
October 31, 1864.

GENERAL:—With extreme gratification I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant mentioning the schedule of captures made by the First Cavalry Division in the battle of Middletown on the 19th instant, and expressing the "acknowledgments of the War Department and of the country to the officers and men who have achieved such glorious victories."

The Division which I have the honor to command is justly proud of its many successes and the ready recognition of its services by the War Department. The captures made by this Division in the battle of the 19th instant and subsequent pursuit are as follows:—3 battle-flags and 1 guidon, 22 pieces of artillery, 3 caissons, 37 ambulances, 29 wagons, 85 horses and harness, 141 mules and harness, 359 prisoners, including 6 commissioned officers.

The following property was destroyed on the same occasion, namely: 12 army wagons, 23 ambulances, 31 stand of arms, 2 caissons.

The property captured was duly turned into army headquarters, and the Provost Marshal of this Division has receipts for the same from the Provost Marshal of the Army. It has all been forwarded except that appropriated to the use of the Army, to Washington City.

It may not be amiss to mention in this connection that during the present campaign in the Valley the First Cavalry Division has captured 14 battle-flags, 29 pieces of artillery, 13 caissons, 100 wagons

and ambulances, 2,000 prisoners of war, including 122 commissioned officers.

Since the 1st of May the command has captured 3,004 prisoners of war.

The above data furnishes evidence of a record upon which both officers and men of this command have a right to felicitate themselves.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. MERRITT, Brevet Major-General Commanding Division.
Brigadier-General E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington City.

PARTIAL RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.
Whereas, by my proclamation of the 19th of April, 1861, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and Fernandina and Pensacola, in the State of Florida, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and, whereas, the said ports were subsequently blockaded accordingly, but having, for some time past, been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to domestic and foreign commerce.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the Act of Congress, approved on the 18th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola shall so far cease and determine from and after the first day of December next that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regulations as are now in force, or may hereafter be found necessary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PURSUIT OF PRICE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
CAMP ARKANSAS, NOV. 8,
VIA FORT SCOTT, NOV. 15.

To General DAVIES:

We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rear-guard crossed the Arkansas River under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his own carriage, which, with other guns and equipments, have fallen into our hands. We are now rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhackers and half-starved vagabonds, who, I hope, may never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas River. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

(Signed.)
E. E. CURTIS, Major-General.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
SPRINGFIELD, MO., NOV. 12, 1864.

To Major-General PLEASANTON:

I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where the enemy gained great advantage over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right and the tide of things.

The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas and the border. My idea was, and is now, that, when we got him below Newtonia and the region of grain-mills and cattle, we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous while Price was in this section, but I have seen none that left him since he was pushed off towards his supplies.

My own view is that all the efforts of General Curtis to drive the enemy, and they have been great, and entitle him to credit, have been to our detriment and the enemy's disadvantage; for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas had it not been for the fear of the pursuing foe. And the pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied, I suppose. My dispatches from General Thayer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

JOHN B. SANBORN, Brigadier-General Commanding.

MUSTERED OUT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

Special Orders No. 241.

[EXTRACT.]
The following officers are hereby mustered out the service of the United States:
Brigadier-General John H. Hobart Ward, U. S. V.

Any officers who may be reported as aides-de-camps to either of them will join their regiments without delay.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 21, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain J. C. Battersby, 1st New York Cavalry.
First Lieutenant John Beadie, 108th New York Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain Henry C. Gopen, 15th United States Infantry, having been reported at Headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 21, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Lieutenant D. W. Jones, 51st Ohio Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant Francis J. Eachus, Co. C, 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant James McWilliams, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon John V. De Grasse, 35th U. S. C. T.

DISMISSED.

Captain John C. Gosman, 54th U. S. C. T.
First Lieutenant George L. Cross, 13th Wisconsin battery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

So much of General Order No. 96, Headquarters Middle Department, October 22, 1864, as relates to the case of Captain A. B. Selheimer, Co. H, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is revoked, and the proceedings, finding and sentence in his case are disapproved and annulled.
Brigadier-General John P. Hatch is relieved from the com-

mand of the District of Florida, and ordered to take command of the Northern District, relieving Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, U. S. V.

Brigadier-General E. P. Scammon, U. S. V., is relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District, and will take command of the District of Florida.

Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Hatch, will resume command of the Hilton Head District. Captain E. S. Jewett, A. A. I. G. of the Hilton Head District, will discharge the duties of the Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Department during the temporary absence of Captain Gourard.

First Lieutenant W. B. Dean, 127th New York volunteers, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the South.

Assistant Surgeon E. K. Hogan, U. S. V., orders to the Department of Washington, dated 8th November, 1864, are revoked.

NAVY GAZETTE.

LIEUTENANT W. B. CUSHING'S EXPLOIT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9.

SIR:—Your report of Oct. 30 has been received, announcing the destruction of the rebel iron clad steamer *Albatross* on the night of the 27th ult., at Plymouth, N. C. When last summer, the Department selected you for this important and perilous undertaking, and sent you to Rear-Admiral Gregory, at New York, to make the necessary preparations, it left the details with yourself to perfect. To you and your brave comrades, therefore, belongs the exclusive credit which attaches to this daring achievement. The destruction of so formidable a vessel which had resisted the combined attacks of a number of our steamers, is an important event touching our naval and military operations; the judgment as well as daring courage displayed would do honor to any officer and redound to the credit of one 20 years of age. On four previous occasions the Department has the gratification of expressing its approbation of your conduct in the face of the enemy, and in each instance there was manifested by you the same heroic daring and innate love of perilous adventure, a mind determined to succeed and not to be deterred by any apprehensions of defeat.

The Department has presented your name to the President for a vote of thanks, that you may be promoted one grade, and your comrades shall also receive recognition. It also gives me pleasure to recall the assurance you gave me at the commencement of your professional career, that you would prove yourself worthy of the service to which you were appointed. I trust you may be preserved through future trials, and it is for yourself to determine whether, after entering upon so auspicious a career, you shall, by careful study and discipline, be prepared for a wider sphere of usefulness on the call of your country. (Signed)

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, U. S. Navy, Washington.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 34.—Nothing stimulates the energies and zeal of officers and men more than a proper appreciation of their services. It is always my desire to give full credit to all officers and men under my command who may distinguish themselves, and reflect credit upon the naval service. It is right that the creditable works of an officer should be made known to those serving in the same squadron. It affords me pleasure to inform the officers and men of the squadron under my command that the rebel ram *Albatross*, which has for so long a time kept a large force of vessels employed to watch her, has been destroyed by Lieutenant Wm. B. Cushing, who, in his hazardous enterprise, has displayed an heroic self-denial equalled, and never excelled.

In the face of a watchful enemy, and under a heavy fire of musketry and great guns, he went right into the ram *Albatross* and blew her up, his own boat being destroyed by one of the enemy's shot. To say nothing of the moral effect of this gallant affair, the loss of this vessel to the rebels cannot be estimated. It leaves open to us all the Albatross Sound and tributaries, and gives us a number of vessels for employment elsewhere (hitherto kept to watch the ram), which has been a great source of annoyance to the vessels of the Sound.

The gallant exploits of Lieutenant Cushing previous to this affair will form a bright page in the history of the war; but they have all been eclipsed by the destruction of the *Albatross*. The spirit evinced by this officer is what I wish to see pervading this squadron. He has shown an absolute disregard of death or danger, and will no doubt be suitably rewarded by the Government, which reward he well deserves. Opportunities will be offered to all those who have the energy and skill to undertake like enterprises, and trusty volunteers are wanted at this moment to perform like service; the chances are death, capture, glory and promotion.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral, Comd'g Northern Atlantic Squadron.

To be read to the officers and crew assembled on the quarter-deck of each vessel of the squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Third Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Thomas, to the *Pontoon*.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Bordley, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymaster J. C. Eldredge, to duty as superintendent of baking and purchases of flour and inspector of pay officers at New York.

Assistant Surgeon George D. Slocum, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., to duty as superintendent of bread and flour, and instructor of pay officers at New York.

Second Assistant Engineer William A. Dripps, W. W. Heaton, and Third Assistant Engineer Harry Webster, to the *Winnipeg*.

Commander Pelce Crosby, to command the *Muscola*.

Gunner Burgess P. Allen, to the *Lancaster*.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Norton, to the *Lackawanna*.

Ensign Edwin M. Shepard, to his final examination at Washington.

Sailmaker John Jones, to duty at the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md.

Boat-wain Francis McCloud, to duty at the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md.

Carpenter William M. Loughton, to the Naval Academy.

DETACHED.

Paymaster A. H. Gilman, from duty as temporary purchasing paymaster at Mount City, Illinois, and ordered to continue in duty as paymaster of that station.

Paymaster U. C. Jackson, from duty as purchaser of flour, &c., at New York, and ordered to duty as purchasing paymaster at Mount City, Illinois.

Captain John M. Berrien, from the command of the *Monadnock*, and ordered to command the Navy Yard at Norfolk Va.

Assistant Surgeon William E. Van Rypen, from duty in the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Passer Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, from the Naval Rendezvous, Providence, R. I., and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer H. C. McIlvaine, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Winnipeg*.

Gunner T. Bascom Watkins, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Stephen A. McCarty, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant A. Dexter, from the Navy Yard, New York, to the *St. Mary's*, Pacific Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon George W. Woods, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the receiving ship *Alleghany*.

Carpenter Joseph Cox, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Simpson, from the command of the *Isomonia*, and ordered North.

Sailmaker J. G. Gallagher, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md.

Paymaster W. W. Williams, from the *Wachusett*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Carpenter Joseph G. Myers, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Sailmaker John Jones, to the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood, to the *Albatross*, and is ordered to the *Monong*.

Paymaster J. C. Eldredge, to duty as superintendent of baking and purchase of flour, and instructor of pay officers at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

DISMISSED.

Midshipman Edward N. Roth, at the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman Charles M. Mott, at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman Frederick Klapp, at the Naval Academy.

Paymaster William H. Sells.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Livingston Breese.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST.

Midshipman Alexander H. Cofforth.

Midshipman Charles H. E. Stockbridge.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign Daniel Lester, to Medical Survey at New York.

Acting Master Allen M. Newen, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Van Dyvenste, to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Campbell, to the *Pontoon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Brown, to the *Pontoon*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William S. Kallner, to the *Montonomah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Plunkett, to the *Montonomah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Smith to the *Montonomah*.

Acting Master J. P. Carr, to command the *Horace Beals*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Appleton Berry, to the *Suwanee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. W. Hale, to Washington to settle his accounts.

Acting Master M. S. Porter, to the *Albatross*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac P. Davis, Jr., to take passage in the *Argonaut*, from Philadelphia, and upon sailing in with the *Galatea*, report for duty on board that vessel.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. A. Emerson, to the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George Rack, to the *Matthew Vassar*.

Acting Master C. A. Crocker, to the command of the *Casco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alfred O. Tilden, to the *Monong*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. L. Ferrell, to the *Albatross*.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Moore, to the *Morse*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters G. L. Hoodless, and Albert B. Clark, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, by the earliest public conveyance.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Frank A. Bremon, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Bears, to the *Wachusett*.

Acting Master's Mate E. D. W. Parsons, to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding, at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Charles C. Jones, to the *Savannah*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master Charles C. Wells, from the *Farallones* and ordered East.

Acting Master William Rogers, from the *Mary Sanford* and granted sick leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Van Gleason, from the *Montgomery* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John Daly, from the *Howquah* and granted sick leave for one month.

Acting Master's Mate George A. Thompson, from the West Gulf Squadron and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert J. Middleton, from the *Wyoming* and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting Master Henry D. Edwards, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. T. Caswell, from the *Pawtuxet* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William C. Woods, from the *Agamemnon* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Russell Wheeler and Reuben W. Burlingame, from the *Merrimac* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Acting Gunner Herman Peters, from the *Pontoon* and ordered to command of Picket Boat No. 6.

APPOINTMENTS.

George Rack, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Philip Eckenroth, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and John Knox Foster and Henry Frederic Allen, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Samuel Lomax, Acting Ensign and Pilot, and ordered to the *Lealie*.

John Blackmar, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Montgomery*.

Charles W. Seeley, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

John G. Lloyd, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

W. D. Walker, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Daniel C. Stillson, of the *Queen*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William L. G. Thayer, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Guastavus Percival, Acting Master, and waiting orders.

William Henry Walters, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Albatross*.

George H. Griffing, of Hartford, Conn., Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Reuben Riley, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

Jeremiah Baringer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to Picket Boat No. 6.

Francis Tuttle, of the *Galena*, Acting Engineer, and ordered to the *Morse*.

Alfred Baxter, Acting Gunner (under the provisions of the circular of October 7th, 1863), and ordered to the *Pontoon*.

Joseph O. Morton and George A. Ferree, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Daniel W. Andrews, Acting Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Reid Reading Throckmorton, Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

L. P. Cook, John S. Sinclair and John Forter, of the *Colorado*, Acting Master's Mates (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to report for duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Jacob G. Hudson, and Acting Master and Pilot Charles M. Lane, of the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to remain in that squadron for special service.

Acting Ensigns Ralph E. Peck and Elias Lawson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates George A. Woodbury and Benjamin S. Reed, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master David Leavis, of the *Lockwood* (under the circular of October 7th, 1863), and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Harlan P. Bosworth (under the circular of October 7th, 1863), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master and Pilot John Price, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for special service.

Acting Boatwain John Sullivan, of the *Savannah*, and ordered to remain on that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate J. H. Gilley, and ordered to remain on the *General Putnam*.

Acting Master's Mate John Gilmore, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Henry J. Bentley (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain in the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign Herman Fischer, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Walter N. Smith, of the *Brasiliere*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign George Delap, of the *Oleander*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate Nathan Brown, of the *John Adams* (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master Franklin Hopkins, Jr., to the *Hibiscus*, and ordered to New York for Medical Survey.

Acting Master William B. Newman to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mate John G. Brown to the *Ohio*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Penn.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Henry Selman.

Acting Master Samuel B. Gregory.

First Assistant Engineer John C. Houston, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Robert F. Gray.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. German.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Alexander.

Acting Ensign Joseph Beauchamp, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. W. Lithbury, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Brink.

Acting Master's Mate H. B. Eddy, of the *Lancaster*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master Charles H. Salisbury, on duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Providence, R. I.

Acting Ensign Edward Balch, of the *Sunflower*.

Acting Master's Mate Albert R. Arey, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Naval Rendezvous at Providence, R. I., is ordered to be discontinued.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Julius F. Beyer, of the *Myansa*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Samuel H. Mead, of the *Cambridge*, to Acting Master.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Street, of the *Maratona*.

Acting Ensign George W. Platt, of the *Essex*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Henry S. O'Grady, of the *Benton*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Dennison A. Lockwood.

Acting Master Newell Graham, commanding the *Cactus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Messett, of the *Manhattan*.

Acting Master's Mate Henry Crosby, of the *Farallones*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon George S. Kemble, U.S.V., as Acting Medical Director, 16th Army Corps, vice Surgeon A. B. Campbell, U.S.V., relieved from duty in the Army of the Tennessee, and ordered to duty as Medical Director, at Headquarters, Department of West Virginia.

Surgeon M. W. Fish, 11th Missouri Vols., on the Corps Staff as Acting Medical Inspector, 18th Army Corps.

Surgeon John J. Milham, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of the East.

Surgeon George G. Shumard, U.S.V., to Salt Lake City, for duty as Medical Director, Salt Lake District.

Surgeon Norman S. Barnes, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Hospital Inspecting Board, at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to join his proper command in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Surgeon George Derby, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of the East.

Hospital Steward Stephen A. Catlin, U.S.A., to duty with the 9th U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), and ordered to report to Colonel R. D. Mussey, 100th U. S. Colored Troops, Commissioner for the organization of Colored Troops Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon A. J. Phelps will at once relieve Surgeon William Varian, U.S.V., in Charge of Dennison General Hospital, at Columbus, Ohio.

Surgeon William Varian, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty at Columbus, Ohio, and ordered to relieve Surgeon Glover Perin, U.S.A., in charge of the General Hospital, at Evansville, Indiana.

Surgeon Adam Hammer, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty in charge of the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, for duty with that Corps.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The London *Shipping Gazette* believes the steamer to which Captain Semmes and his men were transferred by the *Laurel*, off Madeira, was the *Sea King*, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

The United States gunboat *Macdonough* arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 14th inst., from a cruise in search of the *Tallahassee*. She has experienced very heavy weather during the whole cruise. Boatwain's Mate Geo. Franks was washed overboard and drowned.

Rear-Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department intelligence of the capture of the Prussian schooner *Poncha Saripa*, by the United States steamer *Sciota*, in October, while attempting to run into Valasco, Texas, with an assorted cargo.

The prize steamer *Lady Sisking* has been appraised by Joseph J. Comstock and Jesse Gay, under order of the Court, at the sum of \$185,000. It is probable that the vessel will be taken for the use of the Government.

The Fourth Auditor has adjudicated during the past week the claims of the United States steamers *Louisville*, *Padre*, *Cincinnati*, *Pittsburg*, *Mount City*, *Romeo* and *Carondelet*, for cotton captured from the Rebels. The prize money is now ready for distribution.

The gunboat *Neptune*, Commander J. P. Sanford, sailed from Philadelphia on Sunday, on special service connected with the conveying of the California mail-steamer. A new plan of conveying has been adopted, which for prudential reasons cannot be published.

The U. S. supply steamer *Donsay*, Lieutenant W. H. West, commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Sunday evening, bringing about 250 discharged seamen and a number of Naval officers on leave.

The picket-boat No. 6, built at East Boston, by S. Smith, engines by Benjamin & Root, is now ready for sea. The following and only officers have been ordered to her:—Acting Gunner, Hiram Peters, commanding; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Marcellus Villazon.

privateers. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, W. C. Pease; Lieutenant, E. G. Gardiner; Third Lieutenant, F. W. Sparrel; Chief Engineer, J. J. Roberts; First Assistant, J. Wayson; Second Assistant, P. Kane; Boatwain, W. Norris; Gunner, J. B. Jones; Carpenter, A. Brum.

This supply steamer *Union*, arrived at New York on the 22d, reports that while at Key West, on her return, the *Adela*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Stodder, commanding, was to sail for Philadelphia. The *Sagamore* Lieutenant Commander Charles Fleming, commanding, left for Philadelphia November 16th. The *Porteus*, *Isonomia* and *Magnolia* were preparing to start upon a cruise.

The screw steamer *Nippon*, 9, has arrived at the Boston Yard. She left the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C., on the 1st instant, with prisoners and passengers taken on board the British steamer *Annie*, which vessel was captured by the United States steamer *Wilderness* and the *Nippon* on the 31st ult. The prisoners and passengers were landed at Norfolk. The condition of the *Nippon* being such as to require a general overhauling, she was for this purpose ordered to Boston.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Confederate schooner *Badger*, from St. Marks, bound to Havana. She was captured at the middle entrance of St. George Sound, Florida, on the 6th of November, by the U. S. steamer *Adela*. The *Badger* had a cargo of cotton, twenty-five packages of which were captured with the vessel. In the chase the captain threw overboard his passes and the deck load of cotton, consisting of nine bales, five of which were afterwards picked up by the boats of the *Adela*.

The United States receiving ship *Vermont*, lying at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, has received since August 16th, 4,252 recruits, as follows:—Seamen, 1,665; ordinary seamen, 447; landmen, 1,703; firemen, 615; coal heavers, 356; boys, 164; total, 4,252. To whom has been paid money, viz:—Government bounty, \$92,627; advance pay, \$78,095; clothing amounting to \$104,843; small stores, \$2,766; making a total expenditure of \$278,333. There are at this date remaining on board 906 men available for draft, and the average number daily received is thirty, the majority of whom are substitutes.

At the Gosport Navy Yard, everything is bustle and excitement. Rear-Admiral Porter has sent a number of vessels there to be repaired, with all haste, as he needs them on the blockade. The large vessels off Wilmington, such as the *Vanderbilt*, *Fort Jackson*, and *Santiago de Cuba*, which draw too much water to go into Beaufort, N. C., for coal, come to Norfolk for fuel. The first named of these vessels has left on a cruise, in command of Captain C. W. Pickering, the commander of the sloop *Housatonic*, blown up by a Rebel torpedo.

A PRIVATE letter from the fleet off Charleston, says:—“Recently, the steamer *Pontiac*, sighting a blockade-runner, slipped her cable and gave chase, without effect. Returning subsequently to get her anchor, the Rebels opened on her either from Fort Marshall or Beach Inlet, to which she paid no attention until a 10-inch ball struck her on the fore-castle, killing and wounding a number of men, seven of whom died on the instant.” The *Pontiac* is one of the new style of side-wheel double-ender vessels, and a good specimen of her class.

On Saturday afternoon of last week the new torpedo vessel *Stromboli* made her first official trial trip, to test her engines and torpedo machinery. She left the Battery-yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., at Jersey City, and proceeded up the North River, in company with Picket-boat No. 6, which also was making her first trial trip. Experiments were made in detaching torpedoes and in maneuvering the vessels in a variety of ways with very satisfactory and encouraging results. The speed of the *Stromboli* under easy steam, and while submerged, as if in action, was about eight knots, and with the power she can develop, could have been run up to ten knots. Picket-boat No. 6 made nine knots easily.

We learn from the Boston *Traveller* that from the 1st of June, 1863, to the present time, a period of between fifteen and sixteen months, the United States Marshal Keyes has paid over to the United States Treasurer, as the proceeds of captured blockade-runners, adjudicated at that port, over five million dollars. In these prize cases the expenses were very small, thus materially increasing the amount to be distributed. In one case a single blockade-runner netted, with the cargo, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. There are now but very few unsettled prize cases to be disposed of, as Marshal Keyes transacts his business with great promptitude.

The following captures are reported to the Department:—The English schooner *Lu y*, with an assorted cargo, by the schooner *Sea Bird*. The crew all escaped to the shore in boats with the exception of one man, who was too drunk to move. She was from Bahia, and cleared for Matamoras. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Schmidt, commanding steamer *Nita*, reports the capture of an unknown schooner on the 24th of October. The crew also escaped to the shore in a small boat. Before leaving they fired the schooner, but the flames were extinguished by a boat's crew from the *Nita*. A small sloop—no name—was captured Oct. 24th, by the sloop *Recluse*. All the captured vessels are now attached to the East Gulf blockading squadron.

Business is very active at the Charleston Yard, giving employment to nearly five thousand men. Screw steamer *Dacotah*, 8, is undergoing repairs in the dry dock. The *Kearsarge* will succeed her in the dock, to have the shell taken out of her stern-post. The prize steamers *Bat* and *Wando*, (formerly the *Le-Her-Rip*), which have been taken by the Government, are also being repaired. Side-wheel steamers *Paul Jones*, 7, and *Mahaska*, 8, and screw steamer *Nippon*, 9, are being overhauled. Storeships *Supply* and *Julia* are ready for sea, and the new screw sloop *Ammonoosuc*, 10, and iron-clad *Casco*, 2, are being got ready. The following vessels are now under construction: screw sloop-of-war *Quinsigamond*, *Pampanoosuc* and screw steamers *Gurrie* and *Mamie*. The blocks for laying the keel of the screw steamer *Keywadin* are ready at the lower end of the Yard. The keel of a new screw steamer will soon be laid near the dry dock.

An expedition was lately sent from the gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Sherrill, commanding, under charge of Acting Master and Executive Officer G. E. Hill, which destroyed a large and valuable Rebel Government fishery on Marsh Island, Florida, with all its buildings, fish-houses, &c., and captured the seines, fishing boats, &c., and sixteen Rebel soldiers who were guarding them. So well planned and executed was the expedition that not one of the party was even wounded. There was a Rebel cavalry company almost within sight of the works who were not even alarmed, so sudden and perfect was the attack. This fishery furnished large and reliable supplies to the interior districts of rebellion, and to the commissaries of the Rebel army at least two thousand barrels a month during the fishing season. Its loss will be severely felt as it was regarded as the principal fishery on the coast. It will be quite impossible for the Rebels to get it into operation again this season. There were considerable salt works attached to the fishery, which were also destroyed.

The picket boat No. 3, building at Bordentown, N. J., under the superintendence of Captain C. S. Boggs, U.S.N., is being sheathed on her bottom with sheets of Indian rubber instead of copper. The rubber used is somewhat like that used in the manufacture of combs, canes, &c., and if successful in its wear will make a change in this part of vessels' outfit. It is smoother than copper, and promises to be less likely to become foul with grass and barnacles. The process of putting it on is novel and interesting, each sheet being heated to a given temperature and secured to the bottom while hot. It cools retaining its form, and is not easily removed, being fastened by nails or screws.

During the last of September, and about all of October, Yellow Jack and Billous Jack have walked hand in hand through the Navy vessels at New Orleans, through the Naval Hospital, through some parts of the city. Their reign is now almost over, but they have left desolation and mourning behind them. The United States steamer *Virginia* has suffered very severely. The Paymaster, Surgeon and First Engineer have fallen with eighteen or twenty of the crew. The *Oneda* was ordered to Quarantine, also the captured ram *Tennessee*, with fifty cases on board. The supply steamer *Arkansas* lost three of her crew on her last trip to the Texas squadron, and six more on her return to Quarantine. Very many have been attacked, but the majority have recovered. The Naval Hospital has suffered more than the vessels, for the cases on many of them were sent there as soon as attacked. Dr. Bragg, formerly of the *Kalahadin*, is numbered among the 160 victims at the Hospital where he assisted. It is a singular fact that scarcely any merchant vessels are attacked, nor does the city suffer as much as would be expected of New Orleans.

The work on the two Monitors *Elah* and *Shiloh* building near St. Louis, Mo., has been quietly progressing, and now approaches completion. The contractors, C. W. McCord for the former, and George C. Bester for the latter, have carried on their work in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the government. The *Elah* and *Shiloh* are light draft Monitors, built under the supervision of D. G. Wells, Esq., engineer on behalf of the Government. They each carry two guns—one eleven-inch Dahlgren and one one-hundred and fifty pounder rifle parrott. Extreme length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; thickness of side armor, three inches; thickness of deck armor, one inch; internal diameter of turret, twenty feet; thickness of turret, eight inches; internal diameter of pilot house, six feet; thickness of pilot house, ten inches; number of motive engines, two; diameter of cylinders, twenty-two inches; length of stroke, thirty inches; propellers, two; diameter of propellers, nine feet.

The new steam picket-boat fleet consists of six vessels. The boats are not unlike a frigate's launch, built of wood and copper-bottomed. Each one has one of Root's patent engines, a little but powerful and compact affair. The boilers were built by Cuto Brothers, Schenectady. Boat No. 1.—This boat was built by Lewis Hoagland, of New Brunswick, N. J., and is of the following dimensions: Length, 45 feet; beam, 9 feet 6 inches. This is the vessel which under Lieutenant W. B. Cushing blew up the Confederate ram *Albatross*. She was sunk by a shot from the ram as she was sinking. She carried a 12 pound howitzer. She was under the command of Acting-Ensign Wm. L. Haworth. Boat No. 2.—Built by the same person at the same place. She was 47 feet in length, and 9 feet 5 inches beam. She was captured and burned by the Rebels. She was commanded by Acting-Ensign Andrew Stockholm. Boat No. 3.—Built by the same party at New Brunswick, N. J. She is of the same dimensions as No. 2, and is now receiving her engine and being sheathed on the bottom with vulcanized Indian rubber, in place of copper. Boat No. 4.—This boat was built by Silvanus Smith, at East Boston, Mass. She is 45 feet in length by 10 feet beam. She is now in Hampton Roads. The following are her officers:—Acting-Ensign John Blake, commanding; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Lewis Williams. Boat No. 5.—Built at East Boston, by S. Smith, and is of the same dimensions as No. 4. She has sailed for Hampton Roads. The following are her officers:—Acting-Ensign John H. Chapman, commanding; Third Assistant Engineer, Samuel Hawkins. Boat No. 6.—This vessel is the same as Nos. 4 and 5, and is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, fitting out.

It has been customary at this season of the year to lessen the working force of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it is accordingly expected that a considerable reduction will be made in a short time. The quantity of work on hand is not so great but that this can be done without detriment to the efficiency of the Yard. The launch of the frigate *Wampanoag* has not taken place yet, but may occur within a week. The *Kalamazoo* is the next in order of completion, and the middle of November is (unofficially) fixed for the time of her launch. The plan of conveying the California steamers to and from Aspinwall has proved a severe trial to the vessels detailed for the duty. Very severe storms have been encountered and several of the vessels have received damage. The gunboat *Grand Gulf* which arrived from this service last week, will have to undergo extensive repairs. The double-enders, we believe, in every case have proved themselves unable to encounter the heavy weather of our coast at this season. They come back after a voyage and immediately are put on the sick list with two or three months' thorough doctoring prescribed. The result undoubtedly will be to make those that undergo the treatment much more serviceable, but the fact seems to be established that in their present state the double-enders are unfit for sea service. The Marine Retiring Board have completed their sitting. Their reports have been forwarded to the Department, and as soon as return orders are received, the Board will be dissolved. The Yard was visited last week by Admiral S. F. Dupont, during a short stay in New York. The arrivals of the week are the supply steamers *Newbern*, *Queen* and *Union*. The *Kensington* sailed on Sunday taking out a share of the Thanksgiving dinner provided for the Armies of the Potomac and James.

The iron-clad battery *Monadnock* left Hampton Roads (Cape Henry light) on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst., at 5 o'clock, with the United States steamer *Susquehanna* as convoy. She anchored during the fog off Sandy Hook, on Tuesday morning 8th at 4 o'clock, having made the run in thirty-five hours, with an average speed, while under way, of over seven knots, while the average speed from the breakwater was nine knots. She proved in Boston harbor, and in Hampton Roads, her ability to make, in smooth water, ten knots. Not the least of her good qualities is that of being a most excellent sea-going vessel. With heavy head-sea, tide and wind, on her passage from New York to Hampton Roads she worked admirably, “casting off” from her convoy, the *Monadnock*, when forty miles out, and steaming into the breakwater alone. The absence of the overhang belonging to the original Monitors, removes the great obstacle to these vessels, and her strong wooden hull renders her perfectly sea-worthy, easy and safe. A letter in a Boston paper from on board this vessel, dated Nov. 10, says: “Our vessel received orders on Sunday last to return without delay to New York, which we did in company with the *Susquehanna* as tow and pilot boat. We arrived here after a remarkably fine passage, on Tuesday evening. No one knows the reason of our coming here, but I suppose it was to protect the city in case any disturbance took place. We are now coaling

up to proceed to sea again. We are to have a torpedo apparatus arranged forward of the boat, before we leave; and as this will take some days, I do not think we shall get off before next Monday. Forties Monroe will probably be our destination, and then we shall have an opportunity of trying to take Wilmington. We are more and more satisfied with the *Monadnock* every time we go to sea, for on each succeeding trial she shows more speed. In coming from Fortress Monroe she averaged $7\frac{1}{2}$ knots throughout.”

SUMMARY OF CAVALRY CAPTURES IN THE SHENANDOAH.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, } November 16, 1864.	
List of property and prisoners captured by the First Cavalry Division, from August 16 to November 15, 1864:	
Prisoners of war—enlisted men.....	1,690
Prisoners of war—commissioned officers.....	121
Pieces of artillery.....	29
Caissons.....	12
Army wagons.....	36
Ambulances.....	41
Forges.....	2
Mules.....	172
Horses.....	134
Loss of harness.....	263

CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.	
Army wagons, C. S. and U. S., loaded with quartermaster's and ordnance stores.....	60
Forges.....	3
Caissons.....	2
Limbers.....	4
Ambulances.....	28
Musket.....	81
Battle flags captured.....	14

Estimate of property destroyed by First Cavalry Division during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley:

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Barns.....	630	\$1,693,000
Flour mills.....	47	314,000
Tons of hay.....	3,455	108,670
Bushels of wheat.....	410,742	1,026,105
Saw mills.....	4	8,000
Furnaces.....	3	46,000
Woolen mill.....	1	10,000
Acres of corn.....	515	18,000
Bushels of oats.....	750	750
Cattle driven off.....	1,347	36,880
Sheep.....	1,281	8,840
Swine.....	725	8,000
Barrels of flour.....	580	6,720
Tons of straw.....	255	2,550
Tons of fodder.....	272	2,720
Tanneries.....	2	4,000
Railroad depot.....	1	3,000
Locomotive engines.....	1	10,000
Box cars.....	7	1,600

Total money value.....\$3,304,735
THEODORE W. BEAN, Quartermaster and Provost Marshal,
First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, }
November 17, 1864.

Property captured by the Third Cavalry Division, and turned over, and receipts received therefor:

Artillery, pieces.....	51
Caissons.....	30
Battery wagon.....	1
Army wagon.....	44
Spring wagons and ambulances.....	28
Medicine wagon.....	1
Horses.....	426
Mules.....	189
Sets of artillery harness.....	207
Sets of wagon harness.....	207
Heads of beef cattle.....	197

Property destroyed by the Third Cavalry Division:	
	NUMBER.
Flour mills.....	15
Saw mills.....	10
Barns, containing wheat, &c.....	400
Bushels of wheat.....	200,000
Bushels of corn.....	300,000
Bushels of oats.....	90,000
Cattle driven off.....	500
Sheep driven off.....	400
Columbia furnace.....	1
Caissons.....	3
Wagons.....	15

Total.....\$1,155,000
C. W. LEE, Captain and Provost Marshal,
Third Cavalry Division, M. M. D.

THE SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

The following is a list (unofficially) of property captured and destroyed by the Second Cavalry Division since August 1, 1864:

Thirteen cannons captured.
Ten caissons captured.
One battery forge captured.
Twenty-five wagons captured.
Five ambulances captured.
7,000 head of cattle captured.
2,000 head of beef cattle captured.
1,000 sets of horse equipments captured.
Ninety-two sets of artillery harness captured.
Seventy-five sets of wagon harness captured.
Ten sets of ambulance harness captured.
Three caissons destroyed.
Forty wagons destroyed.
Five ambulances destroyed.
700,000 rounds of ammunition destroyed.
3,000 stand of small arms destroyed.
In addition to the foregoing more than \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, such as grain, forage, mills, tanneries, factories, &c.

In addition, also, to the articles of property enumerated, there were taken by the Division within the time specified 1,655 prisoners; killed of the enemy 150, and wounded 500, and nine cattle flags captured. Also the bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossing at the Rapidan river.

In regard to the above captures, &c., it may be said that they were made separately, and by direct attacks. That is, they were not taken at the time of the general movements of the army, but at periods when the Division moved and attacked the enemy alone.

MAJOR-General Foster calls the attention of agriculturists in the Department of the South, to the importance of raising fruits and vegetables; and in order to facilitate and encourage owners of land in the undertaking, has ordered a free market to be established at each post in the department, where persons will be permitted to sell their produce from boats and wagons within the lines of the market district. A free competition, it is believed, will soon regulate the prices. A guard will be stationed at the market to maintain order.

A BOARD of three officers of the Commissary Department, will be convened in a few days, to examine, under a law passed by last Congress, into the qualifications of officers of that Department, and to recommend for dismissals such as, by reason of bad habits, or inexperience and incompetency as business men, are unfit for such position. This board will confine itself to the armies and posts in the East, but similar boards will be ordered for other sections of the country.

We have examined with satisfaction an ingeniously contrived Writing and Toilet Case, adapted especially to the use of soldiers and sailors. It is the invention of Mr. D. B. Brooks, and is manufactured at Salem, Mass. The merit of the case consists in its lightness—it weighs but 10 ounces—its portability—it is but 8 inches long by 1 1/2 in diameter—and the numerous articles of necessity or convenience which by an economical use of space it is enabled to carry. It contains a complete outfit of writing, work, and toilet materials; each article being securely fitted to its place. The writing folio is independent of the work case, so that when the former is used the latter is packed away in the tray, and the inkstand is so fitted that it will not fall out or tip over. The case is highly recommended by soldiers and others who have had experience of its value.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

ROLLINS-BOWMAN.—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the evening of November 24, at St. Stephen's church, by Rev. Dr. Colt, Lieutenant JAMES HICKMAN ROLLINS, Ordnance Corps U.S.A., of Missouri, to Miss ELLA BOWMAN, eldest daughter of Colonel A. H. Bowman, U.S.A.

EDGERTON-MENDENHALL.—In Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Shiraz, Captain N. H. EDGERTON, 6th U.S. Colored Infantry, to Miss ESTHER L., daughter of Thomas Mendenhall, of Muncy, Pa.

GUENNEY-SHATTUCK.—In Boston, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. D. Fulton, DAVID W. GUENNEY, U.S.N., to Miss CHARLOTTE A. SHATTUCK, of Boston.

RUSSELL-MUNSON.—On Monday evening, November 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Stryker, HARRY RUSSELL, U.S.N., to Miss SARAH, third daughter of James Munson, Esq., all of this city.

REDINGTON-CHAMBERLIN.—In St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 16th, by Rev. E. C. Cummings, Major N. D. REDINGTON, Additional Paymaster U.S.A., to Miss MARY A., daughter of Hon. Ephraim Chamberlin. No cards.

DIED.

MACKENZIE.—In Washington, D.C., suddenly, on the 21st instant, GEORGE B. MACKENZIE, infant son of Surgeon George Brown Mackenzie, U.S.A., and the late Betty Mackenzie, aged 3 months and 25 days.

ADAIR.—On board the U.S. steamer *Arkansas*, at Quarantine Station, below New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, October 11th, of yellow fever, Senior Engineer WILLIAM O. ADAIR, eldest son of the late Henry Adair, in the 31st year of his age.

BALDWIN.—At Winchester, Va., on Tuesday, November 8th, of wounds received in the action of Cedar Creek, October 19th, Lieutenant HENRY M. BALDWIN, 5th U.S. Artillery, son of Caleb D. and Susan M. Baldwin, Bloomfield, N.J., aged 24 years.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, October 27th, 1864.
Sealed Proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 23rd day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1865, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS No. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed).
9,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed).
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.
6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.
15,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 8½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Grey Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,500 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleeces wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.
7,600 yards White Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 30 ounces per yard.
11,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
4,300 yards Cotton Picking, for bed-sacks.
CLASS No. 4.
1,000 Uniform Caps completed, (except pompons.)
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and five inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
1,400 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.
600 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
250 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Orescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaullet Bullion for sergeants and corporals.

1,400 sets Epaullet Bullion for privates.
75 Red Worsted Sashes.
6,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
40 Drums (tenor) complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Batter Drum Heads.
100 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snare.
50 Boxwood "B" Files.
50 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS No. 6.
10,000 Army Boots (Infantry pattern).
CLASS No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge Boxes, without Magazines.
1,800 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
150 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.
1,200 Tin Magazines for Cartridge Boxes, as per sample.
CLASS No. 9.
1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 11.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz:
Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Fatigue Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Woolen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Linen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Bed-sacks.

The above mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office Marine Corps, 1239 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations Brooklyn, New York, and Boston Massachusetts, where they can be examined. And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent from the payment of account rendered under first order until second order is filled, and ten per cent from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____ in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D. Guarantor.
1863.

I hereby certify that the above named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guaranty.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will

send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.
The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

Proposal to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps for 1865," and addressed to
MAJOR WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington D. C.



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"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?"

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?"

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?"

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?"

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and easier respiration?"

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?"

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or un-comfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign many men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men throw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

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